

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 51

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE. LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 ..
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 19 ..
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 20 ..
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden
1914			
28th Feb.	Majha	2500	..
7th March	Perla	2500	..
14th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
21st "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
28th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
7th April	Salsette	6000	Marmora
14th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
21st "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
28th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
7th May	Salsette	6000	Marmora
14th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
21st "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
28th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
7th June	Salsette	6000	Marmora
14th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
21st "	Salsette	6000	Marmora
28th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora

†This vessel will call at Naples.
All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.
SINGLE RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate "A" rate "B" rate.
To Marseilles .. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 810-8.
" LONDON .. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 810-8.
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay at night, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.
A. H. FROOM, Superintendent,
136 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commander	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Inaba Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Futatabi Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Futatabi Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Futatabi Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.
Futatabi Maru	Shimoda	2180	28th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD. Established 1903

FIRE	LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)	
Authorized Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Special Features.
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:-
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Ever been irritated all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE). SPRING SAILINGS, 1914. TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta	A&C 7650	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford J. A	5'21	21st Mar. ...	...
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	...	...
City of Paris	A&C 5551	13th April ...	22nd April
City of Karachi	A&C 5564	...	35th Mar.
City of Lahore	A&C 6875	...	29th April
City of Birmingham	A&C 7475	...	25th May
City of Calcutta	A&C 6981	...	10th June
City of Benares	A&C 6981	...	2th June
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	...	...
City of York	A&C 7475	24th June ...	24th June

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 382

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—Having recently purchased stamp collections for over thirty thousand rupees we are prepared to deal in them. Inquiries solicited. Rare stamps stock. We buy, sell or exchange.

LEOPOLD & Co., Philatelists, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 1144

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.** 1011

WANTED.

WANTED A LADY COMPANION or a teacher for three hours to an Indian lady at Bombay. Apply to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1677

WANTED competent NURSERY GOVERNESS for two children French and music essential. Apply immediately **MRS. ROW, 2, New Marine Lines.** 1598

WANTED.—To sell three ton ice plant ammonia system. Price Rs. 9,000. Engine and Boiler Rs. 6,000 extra. For further particulars:—**RAJA & Co., 1580 Railway Road, LAHORE.**

WANTED new or second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE of from 60 to 70 B.H.P. of good make in perfect working condition. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1686

WANTED.—BHUSA and GRASS in large quantity for Dhoolpur State before 10th March. Apply by wire giving quantity and lowest rates delivered at DHOLPUR STATION. **JUDICIAL SECRETARY.** 1149

WANTED Persons to apply for FREE Particulars on "AMERICAN MONEY MAKING ENTERPRISES." A spare time work to make fortune. **NOORANI Brothers, Box AB-7 Bhavnagar.** 1494

WANTED by Indian gentleman morning or evening engagement as Secretary or Companion to gentleman or youth. Literary and commercial. Box No. 224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1550

WANTED for a local High School a First Class Parsee Graduate teacher willing to stick to the profession. Starting pay Rs. 80 to 100. Good prospects to a competent man keeping up-to-date. Apply to Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1681

WANTED.—A qualified Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Janjira State. Pay Rs. 30 to begin with. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud-Janjira, 22nd February 1914. 1135

WANTED.—at the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur, in July a GRADUATE with teaching experience as an ASSISTANT MASTER.

Pay Rs. 150—10—200 with benefit of Provident Fund.

The following qualifications are essential:—Must be well qualified in English and Hindi, athletic and really good at games and under 30 years of age.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 1115

WANTED.—For the Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur, a trained or qualified TEACHER for Standard VI on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5 with furnished quarters suitable for a bachelor. Candidate must be young and Church of England and should give particulars as to age and qualifications. Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1157.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E2.
11, Humum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED COMPETENT ELECTRICIAN for State work—Salary moderate—Apply "Theatre" c/o this Paper. 1703

WANTED.—CANVASSERS for new financial Paper. Liberal commission offered. Apply **WILLIAM TENNANT & Co., 8, Council House Street, Calcutta.** 1663

WANTED SITUATION as Accountant or Cashier by a Parsi gentleman of fourteen years' experience in a first-class local office. Best references and testimonials. Any security offered. Willing to take up any responsible post locally or up-country. Apply to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1634

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.

V. R. JOSHI,
1136 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar.

FOR SALE.

A nicely fitted DISPENSARY in a good locality: furniture alone, if desired. —Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1690

BEDFORD MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—Two seater 1913 model. Empress type specially built body, 15-18 H.P. Landed new October last. Perfect running order. Price Rs. 4,000. For particulars apply Lieut.-Colonel H. WICKERS, Kamptee, C.P. 1677

FOR SALE.—A good English Office Brougham in Excellent Condition. Apply: **JEHANGIR M. LEINWALA, 16, Girgaon Road, Coach Factory.** 1649

FOR SALE.—4 seated FORD Touring Car splendid condition and guaranteed in perfect running order, owner going home, will deliver at bargain price for quick sale. Trial by appointment. Apply to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1705

FOR SALE.—Close to the Station Virar, B. B. and C. I. Ry., a solid new BUNGALOW and CHAWL. Further particulars from **J. R. DANDEKAR, Bassein, Dt. Thana.** 1153

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H.P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for show or private use. Can be seen at the **UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobiles & Electrical Engineering, 1473 14, Humum S. Fort, Bombay.**

FOR SALE.—Hammerless Double Barrel 470 H. V. RIFLE by Rigby in leg of mutton case. Excellent condition. Price Rs. 600. **MAJOR COBB, Ahmednagar.** 1158

FOR SALE CHEAP.—OWNER GOING HOME.—B. W. M., aged, strong and steady trapper. High English-made Trap, dark green lined red, rubber tyres. Harness in good condition. The Turnout Rs. 500; offers. Apply **CAPT. GOVER, Cheshires, Jubulpore.** 1152

FOR SALE.—Books.—The Historians History of the World, cloth 25 vols. in teak book-shelf in good condition. Rs. 125. Punjabi-Dictionary Rs. 10. Kalid-i-Afghani 10. Pashto Idiomatic Sentences 2. Guide to Punjabi 2. Pashto Grammar; Trump 5. Veterinary Aide-memoire, Ryves 2. Tennyson's Poetical Works 2. Legends and Lyrics, Procter 2. Apply to **Brig.-Genl. E. H. RODWELL, C.B., Secunderabad, Deccan.** 1157

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 H.P. 4 cylinder, quick, detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—**AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Meadows Street, Bombay.** 1503

300 Rock Rifle by Wilkinson, nearly new in case Rs. 60. Ladies' Saddle 22 inch seat, in excellent order, Rs. 50. Apply **CAPT. PAYNTER, R. H. A., Lucknow.** 1150

TO BE LET.

AT No. 23 Club Back Road, TO BE LET from 1st March, 1st floor of Bungalow facing Recreation Ground. Drawing, Dining and three bed rooms with bath rooms attached. Stabling accommodation. Apply for particulars to **Mrs. J. D. Mugasth, next door.** 1675

TO BE LET.—MOUNT VILLA fully furnished, Lanarva. Five bed rooms, out-houses, stable. Situated in Ryo best locality. Apply **J.B.COOPER, Hughes Road.** 1686

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-50. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

FOR SALE.

TO BE LET.—"Bode Villa" Khandalla furnished with four bed-rooms. Apply **FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, No. 2, Crawford Market.** 1702

TO BE LET.—Newly oil painted colour-washed, 3rd floor, Sunny House with E. L. and E. also ground floor Amir Manzil opposite Taj Mahal. Apply **NAWAB'S ATTORNEY, 9, Green Street.** 1583

TO LET A FLAT on Club Road suitable for a large or two small families requiring 2 bed rooms each, and desirous of using a common drawing and dining room separate kitchens baths and W.C.'s stabling for two horses and carriages always occupied by a European quiet and cool. No house agents employed. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1142

TO BE LET.—A nice small House, in two parts Lower Colaba, Gun carriage Street, newly painted airy, well-ventilated, open on all sides, most suitable to Christian families, RENT Rs. 22—25. Apply **HARDA & CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road, Fort.** Tel. No. 1744. 1513

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM 1st MARCH 1914 our offices will be REMOVED to ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

QUEEN & SAXBY,
Insurance Counsel.
Bombay, 25th February, 1914. 1684

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of DAMODAR GORDHAN-DAS SUKHADWALA Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the above-named Damodar Gordhan Das Sukhadwala a Cotton Broker late of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant and who died a widower at Bombay on or about the 11th day of November 1913 and Probate of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 18th day of February 1914 to Messrs. Ardeshir D. Paymaster W. T. Hala, and Abhechand Pitambar of Bombay are hereby required to send in the claims and liabilities to the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai at 121 Esplanade Road, Bombay, their attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof on or before the 11th day of March 1914, and to the time the executors will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 19th day of February 1914.

MAHDAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI
Attorneys for the Executors. 1614

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

WITH EFFECT FROM SUNDAY, 1st March, 1914, the Timings of THROUGH and LOCAL TRAINS will be REVISED. Timings can be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager. 250

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st March 1914 the timings of Up and Down Passenger and Mixed Trains on the Broad Gauge System of the Railway will be altered as under:—

1. The Up Passenger which now leaves Secunderabad at 8-20 will leave there at 8-35, leave Hyderabad at 9-7 and arrive at Wadi at 14-10.

2. The Up Passenger from Bezawada arriving at Secunderabad at 17-59, will now arrive at Secunderabad at 17-35 and leave there at 17-55, Hyderabad at 18-30 and arrive at Wadi at 23-45.

3. The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Kasipet at 4-40 will leave there at 4-0, arrive Secunderabad at 9-50, leave there at 10-15 and arrive Hyderabad at 10-44.

4. The Down Passenger which now leaves Wadi at 6-30 will leave there at 8-36, leave Hyderabad at 14-55 and arrive at Secunderabad at 15-14 and stop at Secunderabad.

5. The Down Passenger which now leaves Wadi at 23-30 will leave there at 0-30, Hyderabad at 5-55 and arrive at Secunderabad at 6-14.

6. An Up Local will leave Secunderabad at 7-55 and arrive at Hyderabad at 8-10 and return from there at 8-30 as a Through Passenger for Bezawada, arrive at Secunderabad at 15-34, leave 9-30, arrive at Kasipet at 13-14, leave at 13-35, arrive Dornakal Junction at 16-27, leave at 16-40 and arrive Bezawada at 20-26.

7. The Mixed Trains which now leave Dornakal Junction and Singareni Collieries at 20-45 and 18-30 will leave Dornakal Junction and Singareni Collieries at 17-40 and 13-45 and arrive at Singareni Collieries and Dornakal Junction at 18-15 and 15-40.

8. There will be no change in the timings of the Up and Down Mixed Trains and the Hyderabad to Kasipet Mixed Train.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.
Dated Secunderabad, 19th February, 1914. 1149

NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE will commence on the 2nd March and continue to the end of the month. 1596

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. MORARJI GOCULDAS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Moraji Goculdas, Spinning and Weaving Company Limited and Agents of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Limited will be REMOVED to their old premises in Tamarind Lane, Fort from MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914. Bombay, 26th February, 1914. 1685

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

AS Mr. K. SUBRAMANIAM AIYAR and Mr. SORAB S. ENGINEER cease to be partners of the Firm of Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., Practising Accountants and Auditors, from 1st March 1914 according to their original Agreement, Mr. K. Subramaniam Aiyar will from that date carry on business under the style and Firm of Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., and Mr. Sorab S. Engineer will practise on his own account under the style and Firm of Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer & Co., at Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. 1692

NOTICE.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. S. S. TALMAKI under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the Co-operative Housing Association, Bombay, on Saturday the 28th February, 1914, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Parthivana Samaj Hall, Girgaon. Subject:—A NEW TYPE OF HOUSING SOCIETY (explaining the principles of co-partnership in tenancy). The Hon. Mr. J. J. Orr, C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public. All those interested in the Housing Problem are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the Committee,
P. V. RAMUNNI.
Bombay, 21st February, 1914. 1150

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC that our clients Messrs. HARON HAJI JAFFER MAHYJI and ABUBAKAR HAJI JAFFER have contracted to purchase the below mentioned property from Mr. ABDEALLI M. KALILI the Receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 517 of 1908 Jassim bin Mohamed bin Sheikh Essa bin Khalifa v. Ahmed bin Sheikh and others and suit No. 423 of 1907 Loolwabihi v. Ahmed bin Sheikh Essa and others. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise however should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bel Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be deemed as waived and he or they will be recluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims.

SCHEDULE of the Foras Freehold new salt Batty ground of the New and being on the North side outside the Foras or Camatipura New Road Bhuleswar Fort of Bombay in sub district 49 9 Square containing by admeasurement 11½ the Colliery or thereabouts registered Rent No. 520 of Land Revenue of Foras survey No. 54 New No. 2/14029 bearing Old Survey No. 1/6918 and 108 chawls messuages tenements buildings the Assessor standing thereon and assessed by Ward 24 and bounded as follows: that is of Shival or towards the East by the property he proper Motilal on or towards the West by manufacturing Company Limited on or towards the North by the property of Madha and partly Manufacturing Company Limited and on or towards the South by the property of 1914. Dated this 27th day of January 1914.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI Bhatnagar's Attorneys. 1707

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN THE PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that from 1st March 1914, the timings of certain trains on this Railway will be altered as follows:—

BROAD GAUGE.

The Down Calcutta Mail train will leave Madras at 19 hours and arrive Valtara at 12-25. The Up Mail will leave Valtara at 15-10 and arrive Madras at 18-15. The Calcutta Mail will not stop at Ennur, Tada 2 at Vetalpalli. The Up Mail will not stop at Ennur.

The Down Fast Mixed Train from Rayanur will leave at 19-15 and arrive Coconada Port at 20-30. The Up Fast Mixed will leave Coconada Port at 7-40 and arrive Rayanur at 8-30.

The intermediate station timings of the Down Delhi Express train between Arkonam and Bangalore have been altered and the train will not stop at Settigunta and Anantapur.

The Up Light Passenger train now leaving Renigunta at 11-15 for Arkonam will leave Renigunta at 11-5.

METRE GAUGE.

The Down Mail train from Poona will leave at 19-45 and arrive Bangalore at 12-38 and the train will stop at Pochappur, Sulthali, Subbayya Desur and Gunji stations also.

A new Third Class Mixed train will run in each way between Bangalore and Tumkur. The Down train will leave Tumkur at 6-55 for Bangalore and the Up train will leave Bangalore at 17-45 for Tumkur.

The Up Third Class Mixed train will leave Bangalore at 12-14 hours.

The Up Passenger train will leave Kolhapur at 6-50 and arrive Poona at 15-10.

The Down Mixed train now leaving Pakala at 15-30 for Manampalli Road, will leave Pakala at 20-45 hours and is extended to Dharmavaram to arrive there at 9-15. Similarly the Up Mixed train leaving Dharmavaram at 15-30 and arrive Pakala at 5-20.

The Up Mixed train now leaving Gudur at 7-45 will leave at 6-15.

The Up Mixed train now leaving Renigunta at 9-30 will leave at 9 hours and is extended to Chandragiri.

The timings of trains on the branch lines have been altered to fit in with the main line trains.

For full particulars see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations and Coaching Tariff and Time Table published by the Company.

F. GREENALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Madras, 13th February, 1914. 1154

NOTICES.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WANTED A BUILDING for a Post and Telegraph Office in Kalladevi, close to Ramvadi Naka on the Kalladevi Road. Landlords intending to erect new buildings in this locality and who are desirous of accommodating the Post and Telegraph Office in their buildings are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

D. MURTHIE,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay.
General Post Office,
Bombay 23rd February 1914.
1694

NOTICE.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS is prepared to garage Motor cars, Motor Buses, and Taxi Cabs on the upper floor of the main building at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per average car space where well-ventilated, lighted, spacious, well-floored, and clean accommodation can be secured.

For the convenience of Chauffeurs, and Taxi Drivers a cool Rest Room with a good outlook facing the sea is under construction. A Telephone connection will also be available. For particulars apply to.

THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews.
1688-3 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st MARCH, 1914, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be ALTERED.

Attention is particularly drawn to the altered departure times from the station of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur and of the Punjab Mail.

For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at stations or apply to Station Masters or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st February, 1914. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1169 of 1912.

Joshi Hirji Manji Plaintiff.

Vs.

Jivibai widow of Bhausaar Keshav Pitha Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date 8th day of November 1910, the following immovable property is to be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of the North of the Court at his Office in the Court House at Saturday the 7th day of March 1914 at (2) four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the Defendant in and to the land and or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhoobi Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 70-7-37 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Board of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 648 New No. 6229 Old Survey No. 1005 and New Survey No. 2146 and assessed by the Assessor and State lying and being at Dhoobi Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 70-7-37 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Board of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 648 New No. 6229 Old Survey No. 1005 and New Survey No. 2146 and assessed by the Assessor and State lying and being at Dhoobi Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 70-7-37 square yards or thereabouts 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No. 648 New No. 6229 Old Survey No. 1005 and New Survey No.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
81, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BHAT BAZAR OR DOONGRI STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee, Manekbai, widow of Chokshi Manekchand Lahchand, and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidas Damodar, the Mortgagee, and in pursuance to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1907, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the under-mentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bhat Bazar or Doongri Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1211, and New No. 6944, Old Survey No. 119, and New Survey No. 2698, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1062, and Street No. 459-61 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Nagsey Dewraj, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Street, or Bhat Bazar, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Shivji Bharti, but now of Liladhar Morarji and on towards the South formerly by the property belonging to Rahim-toola Ahmed, but now of Nagsey Dewraj and are now in the occupation of mortgagee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daphtry, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BANDRA Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on SUNDAY the 1st day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Bandra Hill at the residence of Mr. A. Pantou that Gentleman's valuable and artistic furniture consisting of Cabinets, well made teapots, blackwood reclining chairs, easy chairs, marble top teapots and side tables, artistic and carved screens set with Japanese perforated panels, a small collection of excellent pictures including two copper plate engravings, dining tables, bentwood dining chairs, side boards, iron cots, cupboards, glass door book cases lamps, glassware, crockery and similar other household goods, musical box, two cameras with Cooke lens a large lot of photographic materials and appliances. The goods are on view.

SALE OF 9 BARRELS SOFT SOAP.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at Shed No. 4, Princess Docks, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Dada Abbu.

EX S.S. ARIOSTO.
N. H. B. 9 Barrels soft soap.
Bombay.
Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and goods cleared immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

This day SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fair Holme" on Centre Road of Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture (some pieces by John Roberts and Breslau) comprising of handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner-wagon, sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, meat-safe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapots, hand glass, hall cabinets, sweet-toned grand cottage piano by Ronisch, pictures, engravings, single and double iron beds, chest of drawers, mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Mazarak, Esquire.
Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 23rd February 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR REVUE SEASON.

To-night and to-morrow
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"SAY WHEN!"

Our Latest Topical Revue

A mysterious concoction of Frivolity specially prepared for the Excelsior by Bernard Shaw, Lionel Monkton, and Harry Lauder to be administered in big doses, A certain cure for liver trouble.

SAME STAR CAST—
BUT EVERYTHING ELSE NEW.

NEW SCENES

NEW MUSIC

NEW SONGS

NEW JOKES

and many old ones.

GRAND MARCH PAST

Of the Bombay Irregulars

Field Marshall McGrath—Prospective—Marshalls his forces in Revue order.

Drummers, Pipers, Lighthorsemen, Motor Cyclists, and Artillerymen.

Scene after the Battle.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

All the nations of the Earth and many others in the Bombay Ragtime Restaurant.

"Have you seen Maud Allen?"
"No?" Then come and see George Malfie.

Many other Scenes.

But you mustn't know all the ingredients in the concoction.

Bring the kiddies to see

THE LIVING TOY SHOP

Miss Frampton as a Singing Doll.

Mr. Melbourne as a Toy Soldier.

Miss Reina the Joy Sailor.

To-night and to-morrow
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALASTOR

Can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m.
At other times in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
TURBINO TRIO

The Renowned Acrobatic Party
in their full Splendour.
Also

MACPHERSON

The Amazing Mono-wheel Cyclist.
Fifty Rupees Prize
To any one of the Audience Performing one of the Feats.

Our New Star Films
"DECEPTION"

and

"JUST SHOW FOLK"

Prices Double Rs. 2, Re. 1,
As. 8 and 4.

Matinee Every Sat. and Sunday
with prizes:—

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30
9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

OPEN AIR CONCERT.
AT
GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

By kind permission of Capt. M. Fillie the Band of S. S. "Cleveland," will play a selected programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. Brascoske (Band Master) on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1914.

From 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 p.m. (midnight.)

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served from 6-30 p.m. at Rs. 5 per head. A-la-Carte service and Grill will be open as usual.

Tables can now be booked.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., Ltd.
167

AMUSEMENTS

THE HOME OF CLEAN VAUDEVILLE.
A Selection from the BEST the World can offer.

LA SCALA

One Show at
6-30 at

LAST SHOW
10 o'clock at
Edwardes Theatre
(Late Alcazar.)

THE BIGGEST "HIT" THAT HAS EVER STRUCK BOMBAY.

WEATHERLY'S SURPRISE PARTY.

IN THEIR HAND BELL RINGING—A NOVEL ACT.

The Three Sisters
SIAM.

EDDIE BURNS
Lightning Dancer.

BELLE SPARKES
The Pretty Soprano.

PHYLLIS & MAY

Duetists and Dancers,

CHAS. E. WEATHERLY

"RAGS" AT THE PIANO.

FULL "PICTURE" BILL including LABOUR CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE "SHOW" OF "SHOWS" TO-NIGHT 6-30 LA SCALA

SAME PROGRAMME EDWARDES THEATRE (LATE ALCAZAR) AT 10. P. M.

EDWARDES THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD

DIRECTION OF B. L. WICKINS

Commencing

SUNDAY, MARCH 1st, 6-30 and 10

For a Short Season Only

The Greatest Invention of the Age

"KINETOPHONE"

MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK

Musical Comedies. Operas and Plays Like Life.

Sound and Motion Combined, Perfect Synchronism.

Remember this wonderful Show will only be seen and heard in Bombay at the EDWARDES THEATRE for a few days only.

PRICE: **Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.**

BOOKING AT THEATRE.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE PRODUCTION.

4,000 Feet. 4,000 Feet.

FAMOUS BATTLES

OF

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the Great Conqueror, a century ago. The largest production of its kind that has yet been screened.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC (Topical.)

JAPANESE BUTTERFLY (Coloured.)

THE TRAMP & THE BEAR (Comic.)

3 Shows of 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15,

Saturday and Sunday—11-15 to 12-30.

Prize Show—Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-45.

Films for sale or hire.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS Co.

Present for the first time in Bombay the following plays, from St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.

OPENING NIGHT. Thursday, March 5th.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"

The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.

Friday, March 6.

"DON"

The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.

Saturday March 7.

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"

A laugh, A scream, A yell.

Monday March 9th.

"DIANA DOBSON"

The brilliant London Success.

Tuesday, March, 10th.

"BELLA DONNA"

Sir George Alexander's Latest
London Triumph.

Wednesday, March 11th.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

The funniest play ever written.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. and Gallery As. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAF.

Charni Road.

—TO-NIGHT—

WE ARE SHOWING

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

A MESSENGER OF DISCORD

Unquestionably the most Brilliant

Ever produced by this House.

2,500 Feet of Thrills.

ALSO

THE CROUZET ACROBATS

PATHE'S GAZETTE TOPICAL

AND

A RIPPING COMIC

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4

Saturday and Sunday Matinee Shows.

5-30 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
From 26th February to 12th March. (Including Sunday). 1676

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to moribund customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London.
E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
Subscribed Capital .. £1,000,000
Paid up Capital .. £400,000
Reserve Fund .. £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. £600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Emile Franquill, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dunsin Manekjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches—

Mumbai (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorized and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 10,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP .. Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1885.)

Capital Authorised .. Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Issued .. Rs. 15,00,000

Capital Paid up .. Rs. 9,88,153

Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.



BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES

MARVELLOUS NEW REMEDY,
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches and canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Still joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.



NO. 155, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID,
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to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!
Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevely, S. India.

Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America.
His Company have the sole supply of films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd. Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

FETTER FILMS SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.
WE DEAL WITH ALL.
Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED.
Please send your address and we will post regularly to you.

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

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R. S. ARNOLD, Manager.
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ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 27.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere. Conditions continue slightly to be disturbed in Baluchistan and in the extreme North.

Forecast.—Some light precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir Hills.

The Earthquake Report.—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin more than four thousand miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at about ten hours forty seven minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Feb. 27, the 27th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Delhi but in excess at Lahore. Maximum temperature is 14° and is 14° above normal at Rawalpindi. Minimum temperature is in defect at Simla and Ambala.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jabal and Allahabad.

The Madras.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is below normal during the day at Karachi. At night at Bombay, Karachi, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and South Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is in excess in Kathiawar and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Night temperature is generally in defect. Day temperature is also below normal at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Madras.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the
27th of February 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade.	Temp. in Sun.	Wind.	Rel. Hum.
PERSIAN-AREA—				
Bombay	71.1-58.8	79	0.12	0.61
Surat	70.5-56.1	85	4.66	1.38
Do. (26th)	70.5-58.3	70	?	?
PUNJAB—				
Rawalpindi	79.7-49.6	64	1.30	0.27
Lahore	83.3-44.6	77	8.49	2.40
Simla	79.4-44.8	59	3.13	0.65
Delhi	79.7-47.1	72	0.41	0.11
Ambala	80.0-53.4	41	1.62	2.94
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	85.9-53.1	47	0.29	1.02
Meerut	84.6-48.8	46	0.36	1.73
Jaipur	85.6-53.0	29	0.47	1.02
Chanderpur	84.1-51.5	30	0.14	0.38
Allahabad	87.3-51.0	42	1.18	1.33
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—				
Jacobabad	83.1-53.4	54	2.31	1.46
Karachi	76.0-63.0	84	1.04	0.74
Ajmer	80.8-51.1	42	2.48	1.38
Jalore	80.2-51.3	32	0.86	0.26
Kotah	86.4-56.8	31	1.03	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—				
Wager	81.3-54.2	83	1.01	0.63
Dwarka	75.3-63.2	83	0.36	0.26
Veraval	76.3-63.2	83	0.11	0.33
Rakhol	86.6-49.0	80	0.37	0.33
Bhavang Para	91.4-57.0	48	0.04	0.41
Sumar	80.3-52.0	48	0.04	0.41
Ahmedabad	91.6-58.1	28	0.09	0.24
Dessa	80.4-48.1	34	0.16	0.31
Neemuch	85.1-50.8	30	0.14	0.38
Indore	90.1-53.3	34	0.20	0.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—				
Jubbulpore	90.1-56.7	31	1.04	1.12
Hoshangabad	93.3-63.2	24	0.77	0.77
Khandwa	94.4-60.0	29	0.06	1.04
Alkolia	96.2-61.2	33	0.67	1.01
Amraoti	95.3-64.0	31	1.46	0.26
Nagpur	95.2-65.6	43	1.16	0.84
Chanda	95.6-67.2	37	1.07	0.69
Rajpur	91.7-66.8	69	1.77	0.25
KONKAN—				
Bombay	82.9-71.1	84	0.08	0.49
Ratnagiri	84.5-70.9	69	0.69	0.69
Mormugao	85.1-74.0	83	1.19	0.83
Karwar	88.5-70.6	85	1.19	1.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—				
Mahesona	97.9-57.5	35	0.68	0.75
Ahmednagar	95.5-57.2	59	0.16	1.11
Pune	95.8-57.5	56	0.16	1.12
Sholapur	96.6-66.4	29	0.01	1.50
Bilapuri	96.3-71.1	41	0.24	0.99
Belgaum	90.3-60.5	54	0.82	1.12
Aurangabad	93.9-62.5	52	0.01	1.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.0-68.7	44	0.02	1.24
Hyderabad	91.6-68.7	50	0.00	1.51
MALABAR COAST AND CRYSTAL—				
Calicut	87.1-76.1	71	0.93	2.44
Cochin	87.7-77.4	85	4.67	1.74
Colombo	92.4-78.2	77	4.71	4.57
Calicut	87.7-76.6	92	2.88	5.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MY-SORE—				
Sole	87.3-68.2	81	0.03	6.64
Madurai	100.2-71.8	44	0.04	2.23
Bellary	98.6-71.0	57	3.03	1.90
Gulbarga	84.5-69.2	84	7.73	8.47
Bangalore	93.0-64.8	53	0.34	3.42
Nagpur	96.4-69.7	74	0.94	4.44
Trichinopoly	94.1-68.3	70	0.41	1.60
Nagapattam	86.1-69.2	79	0.41	24.27

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Nagapattam	86.1-69.2	79	0.41	24.27

BOMBAY DECCAN AND						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	97.9 57.5	35	..	0.08	-0.75
Ahmednagar	..	93.5 57.9	39	..	0.16	-1.11
Poona	..	95.8 57.1	56	..	..	-1.19
Solapur	..	96.6 66.4	29	..	..	-1.59
Bijapur	..	98.3 71.1	41	..	0.24	-0.90
Belgaum	..	90.3 60.5	58	..	0.82	-1.12
Aurangabad	..	93.9 62.5	52	..	0.01	-1.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	97.9 68.7	44	..	0.02	-1.24
Hyderabad	..	91.6 68.7	50	..	0.00	-1.51

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Bombay Mail of 11th inst arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Consols 2½% .. 76plus 3

Exchange on London at Paris Feb 25.21plus 3

Rentes 3% .. 87plus 1

Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.43-1

Bar Silver Spot .. 26 9.16unchgd.

Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26 7.16unchgd.

Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.

Rupee Paper 2½% .. 64unchgd.

Exchange on India 30d-st. (Bank buy-rate) .. 1 327.32unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% .. 1 327.32unchgd.

3½% India Stock (Ster) Loan .. 89unchgd.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m-t. .. 2½plus 3

Indian Bank Bills 6 m-t. .. 2½unchgd.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 3½unchgd.

" " 6 " .. 3½unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) .. 77.94

Interest day to day loans .. 1½plus

" 7 day market loans .. 2plus 1

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

Total Bullion	£42,700,000 Inc.	200,000
Total Bullion	42,700,000 Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits	20,600,000 Dec.	3,400,000
Other do.	43,400,000 Dec.	2,600,000
Govt. Securities	11,300,000 Unchanged.	
Other Securities	38,000,000 Inc.	900,000
Notes & Gold	32,900,000 Unchanged.	

THE BANK RESERVE is 51% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 28,000

Exports to Great Britain .. 32,000

" to Continent .. 21,000

Futures at New York March .. 12.19-1

Futures at New York May .. 11.92plus 4

Declined early owing to fears of large notice and advanced later on Foreign buying.

Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00unchgd.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans March .. 12.47plus 7

Futures at New Orleans May .. 12.54plus 6

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 9½

Demand Bills .. 4.86plus 1

Silver Commercial Bars .. 57unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 8,000

Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. 500

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair demand unchanged.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—More business doing.

Mid. Americans .. 7.05 agd.

Egyptian F. G. F. .. 9.15-3d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March .. 12.17-3

May .. 11.92plus 4

New York Official noon call March .. 12.18-2

May .. 11.92plus 4

New Orleans 10 a.m. March .. 12.45plus 5

May .. 12.52plus 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	6.70plus 3
F.M.	6.70 .. 3
M.A.	6.66 .. 3
M.J.	6.65 .. 2
J.J.	6.60 .. 2
J.A.	6.56 .. 3
A.S.	6.44 .. 2
S.O.	6.32 .. 3
O.N.	6.23 .. 3
N.D.	6.19 .. 3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London value .. 37½plus 1

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation firm.

South American Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barilla Russo—62½lbs. Feb.-March; sellers dull .. 35½plus 1

South Australian April; done .. 36½

Victorian April; done .. 36½

New South Wales April; done .. 36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship no sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April; Dunkirk sellers unchanged .. 55

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April May; Dunkirk sellers easier

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers easier

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; London value easier .. 48-6

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April; Hamburg done easier .. 43½-3

Bombay Cottonseed March-April; Hull done firmer .. 45.19, 9plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. .. 284½-1

Copper Braziers unchanged .. 70½

Yellow Metal unchanged .. 69

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged .. 9.9

Arrivals:—Silverdale "Cressington"

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; quiet but steady .. 12.8½plus 1

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April unchanged .. 11.10½

German Beet-root 88% sellers March unchgd. .. 9.2½

German Beet-root 88% sellers May .. 9.7½plus 1

Steady with a fair bid

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-June; very quiet rather easier .. 13 3-3

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged .. 11.11

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay

March: value quiet unchanged

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged .. 10.9½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged .. 10.11

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged .. 11.9½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet unchanged .. 11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; sellers quiet unchanged .. 3½

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

Slightly improved activity continues, though nothing so very encouraging as to allow trade to realize the much hoped for brighter aspect. As expected, any demand of it is not without its discouraging competition, regardless of loss. In these times of keen competition, Japan is not slow to push up its piecegoods and yarn export on our side, and though the staple cloths imported by our dealers are not in large quantities to elicit a sharp lock out from importers in general, yet it appears, a quiet unassuming trade has been possible, Japanese drills and shirtings, being not quite bywords in our market. The times is not distant, when traders keenly calculating the state of Manchester market, will have side by side to watch the competition of Japan if not in all styles, in some important lines at least. Home reports are discouraging, the different markets being reported as still hesitating to buy, though test offers are not wanting. Moderate buying, and that too at low rates is advised, it being strongly recommended to avoid heavy speculation, the general position, being too much involved to permit accurate judging.

Greys have been continuing to move well, and in spite of the market having experienced a short week, some very decent sales are reported in standard cloths as 39 inches and that too at a slight advance in price. As already reported, heavy shipments are expected to arrive in these, of a well-known European house for March-April delivery, and further large lines being booked at favourable prices, holders are fortunate in clearing their stocks, and more so as we hear that big quantities are again on the cable in the style. In White Goods, Nainsooks 16 by 14 cuts, 27 inches by 18 yards, and Tapa borders in 38 inches by 22 yards, in standard marks of a well-known European house were sought by the Delhi market, and at concession in prices clearances are reported. It is said that a well-known European house has sold a lot of about 75 cases of their staple quality of Nainsooks in 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14 cuts at about 2s. 7½d. a piece inclusive of duty, part ready and part to arrive for shipment in February. It is worth noting that the firm has been successful in securing so full a price under the present conditions of our market. In Muffs, matters are very discouraging, anxious holders continue to be very cutting sellers. Standard marks of the well-known Leigh's qualities of superior gold heading Muffs in 42 inches by 20 yards have undergone a fall of nearly ten annas a piece, during the last few months apart from the loss in interest, and considering the heavy dear stocks and arrivals, it is hardly expected that even the present prices would be maintained. It is most strange that these Muffs unique in its make and defying competition should have over experienced so sharp and discouraging a fall. We hear a European house has sold some 15 cases Blue Heading Muffs in 35 inches by 20 yards at 2s. 10½d. ex-duty, shipment May/June. Prospects of White Shirtings appear improving, and some more lots are reported as being booked by several importing houses. This style is reported as being well in demand for China, and very low prices may not be expected. Prints and Dyed Goods move slowly. We have no important buying or selling to report in the former, though clearances in red shirtings in 40 and 45 inches by 40 yards are pretty encouraging. In these, in 18 inches by 28 yards, the stocks are heavy and demand poor. Several lots in green and yellow shirtings, low cloths in 24 and 40 inches by 39 yards are being offered at favourable prices, and one native house is said to have sold a lot of 30 cases in 24 inches by 39 yards at 3 10½ F. B. H. June/July. In I-ties, both in whites and grey, some small lots are being reported to have been booked. Retail inquiry in the style continues to maintain activity.

Yarns.—The market is slightly active. Offers from Manchester are frequent, business in 2/40s. grey cross reel being possible at 12 1/8d. We hear some further lots in 2/40 bleached, 7 leas have resulted in business at 13 1/8d. 2/80s. grey is being offered on our side at 21½d., Manchester quotation being 21 5/8. 30's water is quoted at 10½. For mercerised warps 6s. 3d. and 7s. are being required for 2/80 grey and dyed respectively.

SUGARCANE CROP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The final general Indian sugarcane official memorandum for the current year which was published to-day places the total output at 12.4 per cent. less than last year, but 4.6 per cent. better than the average of the preceding five years. In this case large decreases in the output of the United Provinces and Madras are partially counterbalanced by substantial increases in Bombay, Sind, the Punjab and Assam; and the Bihar and Orissa output is nearly normal, being only 1 per cent.

Mr. P. Bruhl, Registrar, Calcutta University, has issued a circular letter to the heads of affiliated colleges and recognised high schools in connection with the loss of attendance and admission registers in certain affiliated Colleges and recognised Schools. Mr. Bruhl states that to save a distressing situation, the Syndicate have been compelled to relax the Regulations in favour of the students concerned by allowing them to proceed to the University Examinations as non-collegiate or private candidates. The University authorities however desire it to be definitely understood that in future the Regulations of the University will not be relaxed on any account in cases similar to those under notice.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Bank.
12 boxes gold	4,46,250	London.	Supdt.
and sovs.	2,92,500		P. and O.
10 boxes gold	7,50,000		
40 " sovs.	30,00,000		Chartered
5 " gold.	2,88,000	Port Said.	
16 " sovs.	12,00,000	Malta.	national
1 boxes	22,500	Alexandria.	
1 " "	60,000	London	
20 " "	15,00,000		
16 " gold	10,38,800		
and sovs.	30,000		

IMPORTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY

The mail steamer which arrived here to-day brings from London:—

£120,000 Bar Gold.

£120,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 6th March brings from London:—

£90,000 Bar Silver.

£110,000 Bar Gold.

£140,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 13th March brings from London:—

£220,000 Bar Silver.

£150,000 Bar Gold.

£10,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and easier with some enquiry for remittance, but very few bills offering.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—

T. T. ready .. 1 4 1-32

D. D. mail .. 1 4 1-32

T. T. forward, Mar. .. 1 3 31-32

BANKS BUYING—

Private D. D. ready .. 1 4 3-32

Credits 3 m-s ready .. 1 4 7-32

" forward, June .. 1 4 5-32

" 6 m-s ready .. 1 4 5-16

Francs 3 m-s ready .. 170½

Marks .. 138½

60 days Hongkong .. 140

" Shanghai .. 188½

" Japan .. 149

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of:—

34.50 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. (minimum rate), and 65.50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/32d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 18 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 123.10 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 80 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/32d. higher than the above rates.

The mail steamer which arrived here to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 3,30,000
Bombay	Rs. 40,000
Madras	Rs. 90,000
Total	Rs. 4,60,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 6th March brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 3,60,000
Bombay	Rs. 7,80,000
Madras	Rs. 1,60,000
Total	Rs. 13,00,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 13th March brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 9,50,000
Bombay	Rs. 19,00,000
Madras	Rs. 6,00,000
Total	Rs. 34,50,000

BULLION.

Prices for bar silver in London were unchanged at 26 9/16 for ready and 23 7/16 for delivery in two months. The local market is steady for ready bars, but rather easier for the first settlement. Business has been only moderate.

We quote:—

English bar gold	Rs. 23 15 3
Australian bar gold	Rs. 23 14 9
Sovereigns	Rs. 15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready	Rs. 78 8 0
1st Settlement	Rs. 76 14 0
2nd Settlement	Rs. 76 10 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th February 1914.

G. I. P. Railway	36
B. B. & C. I. Railway	37
Total	73

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

As anticipated by those who deal on the Bombay Stock Exchange the Paper market presented an excited appearance to-day and the rates fluctuated within a wide range. The business booked for the 27th February settlement was a heavy one and though the Bears were severely beaten as they had to cover their sales at advancing rates during the closing days of the current settlement the Bulls who had waited till the last to reap fat profits could not realize their expectations as the settlement passed off at a low rate. The market opened at Rs. 95-15-0 steadily declined to Rs. 95-10 at which rate the settlement passed off. In the morning the rate for the 30th March delivery was under two annas but gradually the difference underwent a fall and finally the rate stood about anna half up. The rate for the next settlement will be ruled by the rumours of the notification of issue of new loan in the next budget which will be out on the 3rd proximo. The closing rate of the 30th March settlement stood at Rs. 95-10 (buyers).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill share stood slightly weak to-day and a fair amount of "budla" business was recorded.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,065.

Standard changed hands at Rs. 1,075.

David's were quoted at Rs. 477-8 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 440.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,840.

Kohinoor improved to Rs. 752.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 895.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 76-8 and Deferred at Rs. 133.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,020.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,595.

Eastern Bank shares stood at Rs. 88.

GUJARAT RY. SHARES WERE IN DEMAND AT RS. 110.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last as compared with the previous week, in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	5.61	5.47	
Other Deposits at Branches ..	5.89		
Port Bills ..	56	01	
Sundries ..	56		
Assets.			
Government Securities ..	67		
Other Authorized Securities ..	7.41		
Credits on Government and other ..	17.57	13.66	
Authorized Secar. ..	17.57		
Dead Stock ..	2.75		
Stamp ..	4.67		
Bullion ..	4.18		
Other ..	4.18		

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

Description.	Receipts since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.
Khandesh ..	25,251	317,682
Central India ..	12,503	115,928
Banar and Nagar ..	15,338	165,848
Berar ..	22,449	290,424
Central Provinces ..	13,701	184,448
Total ..	90,192	1,075,885
Deccan ..	6,751	38,307
Bhach ..	11,394	32,818
Bombay and Dharwar ..	1,280	12,835
Western ..	992	21,720
Bengale (N.W. Frontier) ..	5,862	46,713
Bengale (Gujarat) ..	6,079	76,361
Sind ..	4,305	42,797
Punjab ..	211	317
American ..	200	2,180
Egyptian ..	112	965
Other sorts ..	96	965
Total ..	129,302	1,850,457

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week .. 1913-14 1912-13 Difference.

1913-14	1912-13	Difference.
124,302	124,278	plus 5,024

Receipts from 1st Sept. 20th. February .. 1,850,457 1,415,412 plus 435,045

Shipments for the week .. 20,765 4,100 plus 25,865

Europe	20,765	4,100 plus	25,865
Asia	54,684	18,667	73,351
Total	75,449	22,767	98,216

Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 20th Feb. .. 404,578 159,474 plus 335,099

China .. 540,888 362,300 plus 158,588

Japan .. 18,100 18,247 .. 2,147

East Persia .. 105,813 540,144 plus 517,669

Total .. 540,888 362,300 plus 158,588

Exports from 1st Sept. 1913 .. 625,000 bales.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 .. 1,850,457

Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 20th Feb. 1914 .. 2,475,457

Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 20th Feb. 1914 .. 1,057,813

Less adroit in harbour .. 41,451

Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail .. 515,000

Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 27th Feb. 1914 .. 861,193

COTTON.

In the American markets there have been several holidays during the past week, and there is nothing of special interest to report. Receipts are beginning to fall off but stocks are fairly large, and there is little chance at present of an improvement in prices. On the other hand rates are not likely to decline much, and we shall probably see small markets with little outside interest until the new crop commences to rule the market, or at all events until the final Ginner's Report is received in about three weeks. Neither bulls nor bears can have any fresh arguments to put forward regarding old crop; and though there is a good deal of talk about a large crop to be grown next season, this is what we invariably hear when preparations for every crop are beginning. Weather, not talk, makes the crop.

Fluctuations in the local market have not been so wide during the past week and business has been moderate. Broach continues chiefly in demand in the bazaar, and any drop in prices attracts buyers. There is a fair enquiry for ready Broach and this helps to sustain the market. So far the arrivals of Broach cotton for the season are 32,818 bales against 29,700 last year. Opinions are divided as to the total receipts of Broach before the settlement date, estimates varying from 90,000 to 125,000 bales. The future of the market for Broach will depend on the extent of the demand before the settlement and on the receipts. A moderate business has been done in other styles, fine Khandesh March, and fine M. G. Bengal and Sind-Punjab for the same delivery having attracted attention. The highest and lowest prices for good Broach this week have been Rs. 283 and Rs. 277 respectively, and fluctuations in other descriptions have more or less followed Broach. The opening rates this morning were Rs. 282 for good Broach and Rs. 228 for fine Khandesh-Akola March, the tone of the market being steady. For ready cotton the enquiry by export houses and mills has been moderate.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache?

That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put y right.

U. K. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Share	Rate	Delivery
I.G. Bengals ..	201	195	Ready.
M.G. Bengals ..	205	196	Ready.
I.G. Seind-Punjab	201	192	Ready.
I.G. Khandeish	209	201	Ready.
I.G. Hingunhat Wardha	256		Ready.
I.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	255		Ready.
I.G. Yeotmahl	247		Ready.
I.G. Dhamangaum, Poona	242		Ready.
I.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Castle"	229		Ready.
I.G. Amnargh	229		Ready.
I.G. Broach	225		Ready.
do.	225		223
I.G. Muttra	206	193	Ready.
Wagdhann Phawar	247		Ready.
I. G. westerns	223		Ready.
I. G. westerns	223		Ready.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST. BUDGET ESTIMATES. FIFTY LAKHS LOAN TO BE RAISED.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The meeting considered the Budget for the year 1914-1915, and passed it and resolved to forward it to Government for approval; it was further resolved to raise a loan of fifty lakhs at four per cent. interest for six years in India between 1st August and 31st September, next, subject to sanction from Government.

The following note was made by the Chairman on the Budget:—

Several important items of receipt and expenditure which were not foreseen when the Budget for the current year was prepared were included in a supplementary Budget under Trustees' Resolution No. 231 of 18th November, 1913, and the term "Original Budget 1913-14" in these notes includes the supplementary Budget.

The Budget figures are best analysed by keeping municipal contribution separate from other receipts and interest and sinking fund charges expenditure. The interest and sinking fund charges necessarily go on increasing from year to year with the Trust's borrowings. The annual municipal contribution suffices to clear off about 40 per cent. of these charges and the remainder has to be met from the Trust's own net revenue.

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL WITH REVISED BUDGET.

Receipts:—Original, 1913-14—32,60,000; Revised, 1913-14—32,80,000; Net Increase 2,00,000.

Of the increase no less than 69,000 occurs under interest on cash balance and is due mainly to the fact that while the original estimate was a conservative one, very favourable rates were obtained on our deposits. The increase of 7,00,000 in the opening balance on 1st April 1913, (59,96,000 against 52,96,000 budgeted for) and the 4,00,000 received from Government on 6th May, 1913, for experiments in slum improvement were contributory causes. There is a big increase of 1,23,000 in the temporary revenue from scheme 37 and 12,000 from scheme 32 owing to acquisition in these schemes proceeding faster than was anticipated. Amongst the other increases are 18,000 in schedule O, and 13,000 in schedule D, owing partly to the collection of arrears of previous years and partly to temporary revenue proving better than was expected.

There is a decrease of 20,000 in the recoveries of municipal taxes owing mainly to the new policy of granting leases of not less than 12 months duration so that taxes are recovered by the Municipality directly from the lessee and not through the Trust.

EXPENDITURE:—Original, 1912-13—26,09,000; Revised, 1912-13—25,91,000; Net Decrease 18,000.

The decrease is mainly under the heading of municipal taxes 28,000 due to the change of policy explained above and to larger areas than expected remaining unleased during the year. The cost of maintaining the office buildings has been included in cost of management and transferred to Capital. There are varying decreases under the other maintenance heads due mainly to the fact that provision for the works establishment of the Engineer and the supervising and collecting establishment of the land manager has been transferred from maintenance heads under schemes where they stood in the original Budget to a separate head (cost of management and establishment chargeable to the General Account under section 77) in the revised. The only noteworthy causes of increase are the recent provision of 4,000 for improving water supply on Nowroji Hill and the excess of 4,000 in revised over original in maintenance of tools and plant.

Net Result:—Surplus 698,000. The net result of the increase of 227,000 in receipts and the saving of 18,000 in expenditure is that the anticipated surplus of 453,000 in the original Budget becomes a surplus of 698,000 in the revised. This surplus will go to swell the opening balance of the Capital Account in 1914-15.

COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW BUDGET.

Receipts:—Original, 1914-15—33,51,000; Revised 1913-14—32,80,000; Net Increase 69,000.

The recent resumption by Government of land in Parel for the Bacteriological Laboratory will reduce revenue by 7,000 while extension of quarries and demolition on Nowroji Hill will result in a decrease of 10,000. The decrease of 9,000 in Scheme 31 is due to the demolition of several buildings to make way for new drains, water-pipes, etc., on Supariabag. There will be a decrease of 5,000 in Agridapa owing to the progress of filling in and the continuance of letting land for temporary stables. There will also be a decrease of 9,000 in the Dadar-Sion schemes in consequence of demolition.

There will be a decrease of 119,000 in interest earnings owing to the actual working cash balance being far lower than in 1913-14.

These decreases however are more than counterbalanced by increases of 41,000 in the municipal contribution due to rise in assessments, 50,000 in Scheme 32 92,000 in Scheme 37 and 10,000 in the new Scheme, 41, Undria Street Scheme, due to the progress of acquisition and increases in the permanent revenue of all the other estates, the most noticeable being 41,000 in Princess Street and 28,000 in Sandhurst Road.

EXPENDITURE:—Original, 1914-15—26,90,000; Revised, 1913-14—25,91,000; Net Increase 99,000.

Owing to the recent amendment of the Act it is now not necessary to provide for the payment of interest under Section 68, but decrease on this account 82,000 is more than counterbalanced by increases of 69,000 under interest and sinking fund on loans, 10,000 under maintenance of other lands (mainly on account of acquisition of buildings in East Agridapa and Sydenham Road Schemes), 50,000 under municipal taxes (mainly due to the same cause) and 47,000 under cost of management and establishment. This last is due to the fact that in accordance with Section 75 (1) only establishment entertained under Section 77 was debited to the General Account in 1913-14, whereas in 1914-15 provision is made for the full share of the cost of management and establishment debitable under the new distribution scheme.

Surplus:—The net result of the increase in receipts of 62,000 and of 99,000 in expenditure is that the surplus in 1914-15 will be 661,000 as against the 698,000 of 1913-14.

Capital Account:—Comparison of Revised 1913-14 with Original 1913-14:—The actual opening balance on 1st April 1913 was taken into account in the supplementary Budget and is shown both in the original and the revised Budgets for 1913-14. It therefore calls for no remarks.

Other Receipts:—(a) Sale Proceeds of Lands and Buildings. Revised, 1913-14—13,04,000; Original, 1913-14—13,17,000; Net Decrease 13,000.

The decreases are mainly 28,000 in Scheme 5 (due to the fact that the amount provided in the original Budget was calculated at 373,000 on the approximate area to be sold to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, whereas in the revised it has been calculated at 345,000 on the actual area as surveyed, and 20,000 in Scheme 29 under quarries. The 30,000 provided in the original under department quarry receipts was unduly high and moreover included the yield (12,000) from the third quarry, negotiations for farming out which were in hand when the Budget was being framed. This was lost sight of when the Supplementary Budget was framed and it was included a second time. These decreases are however largely counter-balanced by increases of 16,000 in Scheme 3, 12,000 in Scheme 31 and 6,000 in Scheme 29, due to demolition being more rapid than was anticipated, while a decrease of 4,000 for the contrary reason in Sydenham Road Scheme is more than counter-balanced by unexpected receipts of 9,000 in compensation for the Trust's fazandari rights in lands acquired for the East Agridapa Scheme.

Loan Proceeds:—Revised, 1913-14—10,10,000; Original, 1913-14—10,00,000; Increase, 10,000.

The loan of 1913 was floated at an average rate of Rs. 100-15-3 instead of at par as anticipated.

Appropriation from the General Account:—Revised, 1913-14—698,000; Original, 1913-14—452,000; Increase, 246,000.

Expenditure:—Revised, 1913-14—26,90,000; Original, 1913-14, 26,09,000; Net Decrease, 283,000.

The decrease is largely under works in which there is a saving of 297,000, Police Accommodation Schemes alone which were not touched during the year accounting for 225,000. Other decreases are 23,000 under chawls, 78,000 under street schemes, and 9,000 under improvement schemes. Of the decrease under chawls the proposed weavers' shed in Agridapa on which work has not yet started accounts for 11,000, while a decrease of 17,000 in the new chawls on Chinchbunder Road is due to the start of the work being delayed in consequence of the municipal water pipes having to be removed before work could be commenced. The main decreases under street schemes are 14,000 in Scheme 3, 11,000 in Scheme 5, 22,000 in Scheme 27, 17,000 in Scheme 30 and 20,000 in Scheme 31.

Scarcity of labour has prevented the contractor from making rapid progress in quarrying in Scheme 3 and as the site has not been available the continuation of Sandhurst Road through Nowroji Hill to the Elphinstone Bridge has been delayed. The filling contractor's dilatoriness is the cause of the shortage in the Dadar-Matunga Scheme. The removal of the night-soil depot in Scheme 27 to Chowpati has been delayed owing to our being unable to accept the Municipal Commissioner's estimate of the cost of the new depot. The proposed 60 feet road in Scheme 30 has been indefinitely postponed. Several roads in Scheme 31 have not yet been constructed, as the development plan has not yet been sanctioned and the breadth of the roads has not yet been determined. The decreases are somewhat counter-balanced by increases of 15,000 under cost of management and establishment and 40,000 under improvement of vested lands.

The Trust were mulcted the other day to the extent of Rs. 8,700 in damages plus costs in re Roberts v. the Trust in a motor cycle accident and 15,000 have been provided for this purpose. The Engineer has been pressing on with the filling in of Scheme D land and road construction in East Agridapa and 40,000 have been provided in the revised estimate.

COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL NEW BUDGET WITH REVISED OLD BUDGET.

EXPENDITURE:—Original, 1914-15—26,90,000; Revised, 1913-14—25,91,000; Net Increase, 364,000.

We shall first consider the necessary expenditure in 1914-15 in order to deduce the amount of the loan by which our available resources must be supplemented in order to meet it.

The Engineer's programme of works is appended:— chief works of the year will be chawls along the railway east of Nowroji Hill, filling in Dadar-Matunga Scheme and in East Agridapa, the continuation of Sandhurst Road through Nowroji Hill to Elphinstone Bridge, the construction of a 40 feet road in front of

Plots 26-31, Sandhurst Road West, filling in and construction of roads in the Parel, Sydenham Road, Chowpati and East Agridapa Estates and Police Accommodation Schemes in Gamdevi, Lamington Road, Parel Road and Mazagon. We are also providing 2 lakhs for the construction of co-operative chawls for the Spring and the Robinson Mills in Scheme 5. The total of 11,89,000 provided for works is nearly 6 lakhs in excess of the expenditure in any one of the preceding five years. There will be only one Collector working during the year but as heavy awards are expected in East Agridapa and Sydenham Road Schemes, a total of 51,70,000 has been provided for expenditure on all schemes in the year. Under management and establishment there is a net increase of 29,000 due mainly to expenses of the 1914 loan 40, Chairman's leave allowances 9,000 and brokerage fees 8,000; these are however largely counterbalanced by savings of 14,000 under law expenses and 30,000 under establishment, due partly, as explained in para above, to the cost of management and establishment debitable to the General Account being debited entirely to the General Account and partly to saving in the cost of a Special Collector.

Opening Balance:—Original, 1914-15—29,30,000 Revised, 1913-14—59,96,000; Net Decrease, 30,66,000.

The opening balance of 1913-14 was due to large savings under the head of acquisition. In 1912-13 the actuals under this head are expected to work up to the provision and the closing balance for the year is therefore much lower than in the previous one. We can safely reduce it by the end of 1914-15 to about 22 lakhs. There remains out of the proposed expenditure of 68,42,000 about 60,83,000 to be provided for by sale-proceeds, profits in the General Account and the loan.

Sale-proceeds:—Original, 1914-15—423,000; Revised, 1913-14—13,04,000; Net Decrease, 881,000.

In 1913-14 there were unprecedentedly large sales of land (nearly 370,000 in Parel 345,000 Scheme 5; 78,000 in Scheme 8 and 298,000 in Scheme 31) but in 1914-15 sales are expected to be normal, the exception being 338,000 in Parel which is the balance of the compensation for the land resumed by Government for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Loan:—Out of the 60,83,000 referred to above 423,000 is provided by sale-proceeds and 600,000 by profits in the General Account. There remains about 50,00,000 to be found by a loan. We can safely provide for a loan at par and accordingly 50 lakhs are provided in the Budget as the loan for 1914-15.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

THE AGA KHAN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

The following resolution has been adopted at a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League:—

(1) Resolved that the resignation of His Highness the Aga Khan from the presidency of the League be accepted. The Council of the League expresses its regret for the decision of His Highness in resigning the said office and takes this opportunity of placing on record its sense of sincere thankfulness for the valuable services which His Highness has in various directions rendered to the community at large and to the League in particular. The Council rejoices to note that the step taken by His Highness is based on considerations of broad statesmanship in the interests of the League.

(2) Resolved that the vacancy created by the resignation of His Highness the Aga Khan should not be filled up at present and that the Secretary of the League be asked to take steps towards the necessary amendment of the constitution of the League at its next annual meeting.

(3) Resolved that His Highness the Aga Khan be elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India Muslim League, an office which he has already so kindly accepted.

(4) Resolved that the Hon. Mr. Fazlulhoy Chiny of Bombay be elected a member of the All-India Muslim League.

(5) That the Council of the All-India Muslim League view with great pain and sorrow the forfeiture of the "Zemindar" press and considers the step taken by the Punjab Government as unnecessarily extreme in its character and respectfully prays the said Government to reconsider its decision.

INCREASED PAY FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

PROVISION TO BE MADE IN NEXT BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The "Pioneer" says: "We believe provision will be made in the forthcoming Budget to meet the charges involved in increasing the pay of the military officers of the British Service stationed in India. Statements so persistently made that the Government of India did not intend to follow up in this country what has been done at Home, have been entirely without foundation. Details of their scheme necessarily required a very careful consideration, but we understand it is now ready for submission to the Secretary of State."

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

EXPERT MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 26.

The trial of Swynn and Mrs. Stephens, accused in the Buckingham-Stephens murder case is still proceeding. Twenty-two witnesses for the prosecution have been examined and a further ten, including the medical officer, Major Tucker, who has been summoned by the Court to pronounce authoritative opinion on matters testified to by medical experts, are to be examined.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting. First Race starts at 3 p.m.
Hockey. Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.
W. I. Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Bible Class, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-50 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament, Sherwood Foresters v. 29th Lancers, 5-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 1.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.

MONDAY, March 2.

Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Salle Francaise, Musical Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding. Feb. 27.
98.—Defence Light Manning. The E. F. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 2nd March 1914, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding. Feb. 28.
171.—Rifle Meeting. Cadets Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets Team Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, 12th proximo and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday, 14th proximo by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Rifles.

"UNJUST AND ABNOXIOUS" TAX.
The Executive Committee of the Goan Union in Bombay have called a mass meeting to be held in the Hall of the Institute Lusio-Indiano, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the tax imposed on all Asiatics in Portuguese East Africa. The Union describe the tax as "unjust and abnoxious" and the business of the meeting will be to urge on the Central Government of Portugal to abolish the tax, which affects not only the Goan community, but all British Indian subjects.

A. E. S.'s OLD BOYS' UNION.

The first anniversary of the Union will be celebrated to-morrow in the premises of the A. E. S.'s High School, Girgaum, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). All Old Boys are invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

The first weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held this evening at 8-30 (B. T.) at the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadi will deliver a lecture on "The Advantages of Brotherhood" in English.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

The ninth ride of the season will take place to-morrow to Kandevli via Hornby Villard under the captainship of Mr. Peshotun M. Dastoor. The members will start from the Club Rooms at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) and Hornby Villard at 6-45 a.m. (S. T.).

RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.

A meeting will be held to-morrow at 7 p.m., in the Servants of Ind. A Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Ram Krishna Paramahansa. Mr. P. V. Kane, M. A., LL. B., has kindly consented to preside. Mr. Chapekar's lecture, arranged by the Dharma Sanjivani Sabha on the same day and at the same place, has been postponed indefinitely.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lectures in Home Nursing in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, will commence to-morrow from 3 to 4 p.m., on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. First Aid Certificate holders can join this class. The course consists of about eight lectures to be delivered every Sunday afternoon.

JAIN STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The third meeting of the Jain Students' Brotherhood will be held to-morrow at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Hiraabag, when Mrs. E. C. Gotsinger (Washington, U. S. A.), will deliver a lecture on "The Unity of Religions."
The usual Sunday classes will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Udani, M. A., LL. B., at H. G. J. Boarding, when he will read a book on "Your Inner Forces."

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. CLAUDE HILL ON VALUE OF EFFICIENT TEACHING.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY OF BHATIAS

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided at the prize-distribution of the Mandvi Boys' and Girls' School and the Durgadevi School, which took place yesterday in the Empire Theatre, Bombay. After the pupils had gone through a programme of songs, recitations and dialogues, Mr. V. P. Vaidya and others gave a history of the schools, which showed that at present the number of students on the roll was 194.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then gave away the prizes.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, addressing the assembly, said:—
Your community (Jain) is hereditarily a commercial and trading community from (historically) the beginning of things in India. In these days, when State-managed education must, up to a certain point, run upon strictly uniform and conventional lines, there would be a great risk of turning out the youth of India upon a uniform plan with no special preparedness for any particular method of earning their livelihood. Hereditary tendencies would no doubt largely determine things rightly; but it is good that these tendencies should be fortified and directed by specially devised training. And it is I think a peculiar virtue of your schools that they try to adhere to a line of usefulness of their own and to teach what your community has thought most essential for the equipment of your boys for their proper careers in life.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

And each of the communities of India has, of course, its own peculiar traits and virtues. Yours is, of course, business capacity; and in that respect your reputation stands high. There are other Hindu castes who run you close—perhaps in some respects surpass you—but competition of this kind is healthy. How high the reputation of Indian merchants may stand was testified to by what I heard only a few days ago. I was discussing the other day commercial morality with a Scotchman who has done business nearly all over the eastern hemisphere, and I was asking him whether his experience bore out the tradition that the Chinese were the most reliable and honest of all traders. He said his experience was that their commercial honesty stood very high indeed, "but certainly not higher," he said, "than that of the Bhatia community of Bombay." Well, you are not Bhatias; but in respect of this virtue of commercial morality, already high with you, competition with your distinguished fellow Indian traders is an ambition which can conduce to nothing but the most healthy results. The boys who attend these Mandvi Schools—and the girls also—can, under the guidance of your leaders—Sir Vasanti Trikamji and others—aim at fostering all the best of the traditions of your great, loyal, law-abiding Community. Some of my best Indian friends have belonged to one or the other branch of your community, in other parts of India, and I need only mention Lalbhai Dalpatbhai to indicate what a strong, straightforward and honourable gentleman should be. There are many other names on the roll of the leaders of your caste who can and should be held up to the rising generation as examples to be followed.

EFFICIENT TEACHING.

Charity, always easily loosed in India, is as characteristic of the caste to which you belong as of any other, and the fact that more than one-third of the students are admitted free to these schools is a striking illustration of this. Your great aim (if I may offer a word of advice to the managers of these institutions) should be to see that the best possible staff is employed for teaching your children. Spare no pains to secure them, and if it is a choice between adding to your number or securing really efficient teaching, I would advise you to choose the latter alternative. This I should advise in any circumstances and with any community; but in your case, situated as you are in a centre of industrial activity like Bombay, where life must be competitive, it is the more necessary to equip your children as well as possible for the struggle. Your results show that this matter has not been neglected—let it be in the forefront of your organisation. Money spent on this will be well invested. Another point I will refer to is this. I have not been able to visit your two schools personally but I understand that your school quarters are very cramped. It is not yet quite realized in India what a marked effect upon character can be induced by the nature of the surroundings in which we receive our early education. Crowded dark rooms too often in India reproduce the conditions of the homes of the backward; and in these days when the science of hygiene is so advanced, it is most desirable that those who have regard to the bringing up of the youth of the country should endeavour to instil notions of the advantage of light and air. Mental development to be whole some, must proceed hand in hand with healthful physical development. It is not possible for your community, with all its communal resources, to see that these special schools of yours are more up-to-date in these respects? Here again, believe me, I am urging upon you an investment of the utmost value to your caste in the future.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Only one word more. Your ambitions both for your boys in the practical training for commerce—and for your girls, in useful occupations, are beyond cavil and are on all accounts to be commended. You, boys and girls, who profit by this wise arrangement of your studies will appreciate in after life the wisdom of those who placed practical training for the life before you in the forefront of your programme. Remember, when you grow up, to whom you owe the preparedness for your life's work, and let one of your ambitions be that

you become a credit to your honourable caste and by your livelihood raise it into yet higher esteem. Each one of you has a responsibility to himself and to his own community; and each one of you is able to enhance or to lower the high esteem in which that community is held. Hitherto I have dealt more particularly with the Mandvi School, but in many respects the Durgadevi School is more interesting. Mr. Vaidya has given us a full account of it and it appeals to me very closely from the fact that privately conducted as it is, it is non-sectarian and caters so largely for the backward classes. It proceeds on the principle of the brotherhood of man without distinction of caste or creed, and on that ground alone stands very high. I earnestly wish it all success.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA.

Last night the Revue at La Scala was taken off and replaced by an excellent Vaudeville show. The Vaudeville in their Commercial Specialities are a most attractive turn, their performances on the most varied and peculiar instruments being quite wonderful. They were encored again and again. Mr. Charles Weatherly also gave some very clever imitations at the piano which delighted the audience. The Cowboy Sketch by three clever little girls, also belonging to the Weatherly "Surprise" Party was another very popular turn. The three Le Clercs are still in the list and have evidently by no means exhausted their popularity with La Scala audiences. Miss Belle Sparkes sings several charming songs in the charming style that has made her so great a favourite at La Scala.
A very attractive Cinema film is the "Beauties of France" which exhibits some gorgeous scenery in the French Alps. Pathe's Gazette is unusually interesting showing some striking pictures of the Royal procession at the opening of Parliament and some vivid strike scenes in South Africa. The other pictures are two very good "comics."

THE EXCELSIOR.

ANOTHER REV

"Hullo Bombay!" it seems to be but a prelude to a series of revues at the Excelsior Theatre. Encouraged by the success achieved last week, the Management have decided to produce to-night another Revue with the title "St. When" which is announced will be different from "Hullo Bombay!" The same Company is in the new rev and that ought to be a guarantee that it will be as successful as the first attempt. There is to be new scenery and new dresses, and the production will be if anything rather more elaborate than "Hullo Bombay!"

The principal feature in the new revue is to be a volunteering scene, depicting the return of the troops from Santa Cruz and showing a grand march past on the maidan. This may seem rather a delicate subject to handle, but the Management hope that those who see the Revue will remember that their motto is "nothing serious" and that while they are endeavouring to assist the people of Bombay to get a little more fun out of life than it has been possible in the past they yield to none in their admiration for those who give up their spare time for the service of the country. In this scene Mr. McGrath is appearing as a subaltern who has evidently a little to learn before he will be able to lead his men to victory, and there are many incidents which are of local interest. Another scene will introduce the audience to the Bombay Ragtime shop which is to be patronised by representatives of all nations on this earth and many others as well.

But one of the reasons why "Hullo Bombay!" was so successful was that the unexpected was always happening. The same thing will be one of the features of the new Revue, which is also the work of Mr. McGrath and Mr. Melbourne, and that being so it would be unwise to let the public more into the mysteries of the new concoction of frivolity that is to be served up to-night beyond stating that Mr. Malfie is to present a skit on the dancing of Miss Maud Allan and that there will be a medley of new songs of topical interest.

The Revue is to be presented nightly at 10 p.m., with additional performance on Saturday and Sunday at 6-30, on other evenings, there is to be a combined variety and Cinema programme at the early house as last show.

KINOTOPHONE AT EDWARDS THEATRE.

The world owes much to the restless genius of Thomas Alva Edison, but of his many inventions that follow each other with startling rapidity, those in the region of electricity are the most mystifying and one of the wonders of the present age, Edison's latest recent innovation in the moving picture line, will be exhibited by Mr. H. W. Wickins at the Edwards Theatre (old Alcazar) on Sunday, when there will be two shows one at 6-30 p.m. and the other at 10 p.m. The Bombay public will thus have an opportunity of hearing and seeing moving pictures that sing and talk. Sound and motion will be synchronised and it is expected that the public will not miss the opportunity of seeing and hearing one of the marvels of the age.

OLYMPIA PICTURE-PALACE.

Commencing to-night the Olympia Picture Palace will present the Turbino Trio, the well-known acrobatic company which will perform extraordinary feats. Also Mac Pher Tom, the well-known cyclist, will play clever tricks on mono-wheel, and any one from the audience performing any one of the feats successfully will be awarded a prize of Rs. 50. In addition to these grand attractions the usual star films will form the main items in the new programme, the principal ones being "Deception" and

"Just Show Folk." The prices are fixed double throughout the week.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A beautifully coloured Italian Art film is to be shown at the Imperial this week. The story is full of pathos and of a nature that will appeal to every sensible mind. The love of a wife for an erring husband, and his atonement are most dramatically portrayed. The film is neither too long nor dragging, and in order to make the programme quite out of the ordinary a beautiful scenic and comic and Pathe's Gazette are also included. The programme is worthy of the reputation of the Imperial in every way.

THE BANDMANN RICARDS CIRCUIT.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING IN COLOMBO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 27.

The first contingent of variety artists of the Bandmann-Ricards Circuit opened here yesterday, in Mr. Bandmann's new theatre, and achieved instantaneous success. They had a splendid reception the turns by Reynold and Oonagan being specially appreciated. The Company proceeds to Calcutta to-morrow and will stay there for a fortnight, afterwards visiting Bombay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday last at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirlikar, I.M.S. (ret'd.), President, occupied the chair. The twenty-eighth annual report and the financial statement of the Society for the year 1913 were then read and adopted.

The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President:—Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jameshaji Modi, B.A., Ph.D.
Vice-Presidents:—Lt. Col. K. R. Kirlikar and Rao Bahadur Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi.
Members of the Council:—Rao Sahab Sadanand Trimbal Bhandare, Dr. V. P. Chohan, Dr. Rustam N. R. Ranaia, Mr. Kishanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Mr. Muncherjee P. Khareghat.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:—Mr. R. P. Masani.

Hon. Auditors:—Mr. R. K. Dadachanjee and Dr. V. P. Chohan.

Mr. B. Radha Krishna Sahib, of Munzafpur, were elected members of the Society.

BANGANAPALLE'S INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

WHAT THE DURBAR IS DOING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Banganapalle Durbar has been striving to do what it can in the matter of reviving indigenous industries and is providing means for the ryot to eke out his livelihood easily without much exertion on his part to seek for it.

A Department of Industries has been organised to deal with all industrial and economic questions and to afford advice to enterprising people in the State who wish to embark capital in private industrial concerns. The Durbar has also under contemplation the subject of making advances to bona-fide and deserving people with a view to stimulate industrial activity in the State. A beginning has been made by starting a carpentry school and youngmen being trained and much useful work is being turned out of it. All the State requirements are executed in it and outside demands from officials at Kolkuntla, Nandyal, etc., of Kurnool District, are being met successfully. Another carpentry school was added about six months ago in order to give work to widows, in the zenana, and many respectable but poor people who cannot work as ordinary coolies.

FATAL SNAKE BITE.

DISCOVERER OF NEW ANTIDOTE THE VICTIM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Dr. Fox, an Australian, who had recently come to Calcutta to experiment with a new antidote for snake poison which he had discovered, died at the Prince of Wales Hospital here last night of snakebite. It is reported that he was having a full grown goat bitten by a cobra to test his antidote when the cobra got loose and bit him several times in the wrist. He had recourse to his own cure of cauterisation and injection and at first seemed to have suffered no harm, but suddenly collapsed and was taken to the hospital where all attempts to revive him failed.

PESHAWAR AND HINDUSTAN BANKS.

CLAIMS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Feb. 27.

Before the District Judge, Multan, an application was filed yesterday by the Liquidator of the Peshawar Bank, Limited, for proceedings under sections 172 and 214 of the Indian Companies Act, against the former Directors and manager of the Bank for the recovery of money alleged to have been misapplied by the latter or in respect of which they might have been guilty of misfeasance. A similar application was made on behalf of the Liquidators of the Hindustan Bank. The Court issued processes against the accused.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SHERWOODS BADLY BEATEN.

The second game of the Polo Tournament was between the 29th Lancers and the Sherwood Foresters, but unfortunately the former were much too good for their opponents and the game was a one-sided one, despite the fact that they gave their opponents a start of four goals. In the very first chukker they not only drew level but went ahead and from then there was very little interest in the game with the issue practically certain. Col. Marshall was about equal to his handicap, but Stranger has gone off since he was handicapped at two and Miles also was not in good form. Sherbrooke played well for a scratch man, and started some good runs, Marshall also doing well when he went to back towards the end of the game. Having so much the better of the game, the 29th all showed up well. Martin being specially conspicuous at back and Meynell at No. 1, Jackson also doing a deal of good work in attack and defence and Marchant very aggressive. They rode off better, hit harder and took better advantage of their opportunities. In this last respect they were better than the winners of the previous evening's game and there is no doubt that on this showing they will take a deal of beating. As the game went on, the Lancers increased their lead and eventually won by a very large margin. They are very well mounted, and gave a very attractive exhibition.

Score:—
29th Lancers beat the Sherwood Foresters, plus 4, by 16 Goals to 5.

29TH LANCERS.

Capt. H. Maynell (1).
Capt. G. Marchant (2).
Capt. M. H. Jackson (3).
Capt. C. V. Martin (Back).
SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Mr. R. H. Stranger (1).
Mr. R. L. Sherbrooke (2).
Col. W. R. Marshall (3).
Mr. G. D. Mills (Back).
Umpires:—Capt. A. H. M. Wilson and Mr. W. O. Hutchison.

MONDAY'S GAMES.

On Monday at 4-30 p.m. the R. A. team meet the Bettles, and at 5-15 p.m. the 29th Lancers meet the Connaught House Team.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Of the five games played yesterday, three took a very long time to conclude, all taking place on the Queen's Road courts.

A deal of interest was taken in the meeting of the Japanese representatives and two strong up-country players, and a great game it proved to be. In the first set they could not be separated for some time going from 6—all to 8—all before the former went out with the next two games and the set. In the next they went down rather badly, but this did not mean that they were done as the next proved. They made a great fight of it and the third was closely contested all the way. Yamamatsu has made a great impression, and his activity was much admired he staying on well in spite of all the work he did; in fact many think that on this showing he must have a great chance in the singles.

N. F. Naoroji and Pandit also had a very hard time of it with Kanga and Wadia, and there was never anything in it from start to finish. They got to 5—all before the former went out with the necessary two successive games. In the next also it was close, they losing just when another prolonged game was probable. The last was very close indeed, as after five—all, they were level again after the next four games, when Naoroji and Pandit ran in something of a trial of endurance.

It was the same sort of game between Bottliwalla and Mehta and Shirgokar and Wagle, when the former proved the staidier and came out on top in the end. Winning the first at 6-4, they then lost the second after five—all, but took the third before this score was reached.

Karanje and Chawan proved how good they are by securing two love sets against Calvoeresi and Hogg.

J. A. D. Naoroji and Engineer also kept up their reputations by very decisively beating Portlock and Frye, by no means weak opponents. The latter could only score three games in all, and there is no doubt that the former will make a great bid for the Cup they at present hold.

Results were as follows:—
Messrs. Karanje and Chawan beat Messrs. Calvoeresi and Hogg, 6-0, 6-0.

Messrs. J. A. D. Naoroji and Engineer beat Messrs. Portlock and Frye, 6-2, 6-1.
Messrs. Bottliwalla and Mehta beat Messrs. Shirgokar and Wagle, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

Messrs. N. F. Naoroji and Pandit beat Dr. Kanga and Mr. Wadia, 7-5, 4-6, 9-7.

Messrs. Yamamatsu and Nakishima beat Messrs. Kesara Mudeliar and Naidu, 8-10, 6-1, 6-4.

LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

(AMATEUR)

AT MATHERAN.

Ladies' Singles and Doubles.
Gentlemen's Singles and Doubles.
Mixed Doubles.

Good Prizes.
Tournament commences on Saturday, 16th May, 1914.

Further particulars from
MAJOR C. C. MURISON,

1. M. S.,
MATHERAN.
1683

NINTH EXTRA MEETING

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SELECTIONS ON FORM.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Tartania 9-12, Borgia 8-9, Lady Pranjip 8-3, Molly S. 7-10, Adelaide II 7-10.
Compared with Tartania, Borgia appears to have the best of it in the matter of weight. With 8-12 Tartania put up a very fair six furlong gallop on Wednesday in the Colaba Plate, but with 14lbs. more to carry, she is hardly capable of cutting out the race to-day in 1 min. 15 sec. dead, which Molly S. and Borgia, at the weights, are both capable of accomplishing. And although it is no "good thing" for her, preference should be given to

BORGIE

as she is the more experienced artist at the game, and will probably be at her best this afternoon.

THE PAREL PLATE.

Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Groqua 9-5, Aden 8-13, Ata Allah 8-12, Longboat 8-7, Mars 8-5, President 8-4, Young Berlin 8-3, Lot 8-3, Sadil Malik 8-0, Maikou 7-7.
"Gentlemen!—You pay your money and you take your choice."
Ata Allah, Longboat, and Sadil Malik and as the last named is looking extremely well, with just a slight pull in the weights, it is more than probable

SADIL MALIK

will win the race.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Pretender II 9-6, Arrem 8-10, Jack London 8-10, Investment 8-6, Rent Roll 8-6, Newmarket 8-6, Timor 8-5, Pop Gun 8-3, Diahmsee 8-2, Turkish Spot 8-2, Beethoven 8-1, Guldasta 8-0, Hongkong 7-13, Ben Rashid 7-11, Nayel Pasha 7-11, Pharoah 7-11, Popul 7-8, Red Flag 7-8, Royalist 7-7, Antonio 7-6, Back Bay 7-6, Columbus 7-4.
If he ever means to win a race at all this should certainly be won by

BEETHOVEN.

Pretender II is well-named and will turn up when least expected. If a good jockey rides him he will place. An outsider worth attention is Columbus if Sampson rides him.

AN ARAB DEALERS CONSOLATION PLATE

Distance about 7 furlongs.

Nainava 9-12, Ace of Hearts 9-10, Ben Hur 9-3, Heliograph 8-9, Rising Dawn 8-7, Kayid 8-4, Long Silk 8-4, Chaser 8-2, Kaiser 7-13, Juba 7-9, Excelsior 7-9, Arrem 7-8, Louvre 7-7, Burjes 7-6, Nawabzada 7-5, Faheh Khan 7-4, Jamadar 7-1, Durban 7-0.
If Ace of Hearts has persevered in his phenomenal improvement he will win this race of course in a canter in spite of his weighty packet. All said and done,

BEN HUR

should prove successful again, with Kayid perilously close, and Ace of Hearts next.

AN ARAB DEALERS CONSOLATION PLATE II.

Beslan 9-7, Serpent 9-2, Huddar 9-2, Ambassador 8-12, Diplomatist 8-12, Minimax 8-8, Shanghai 8-8, Crisis 8-8, Sayel 8-3, Mooltan 8-1, Malacca 8-1, Thorium 8-1, Majbur 8-1, Euphrates 8-1, Black Ivory 8-1, Sunbeam 8-1, Rejl Allah 7-11, Eldorado 7-0.
This is only a grope in the dark, but from the running in No. 45,

SHANGHAI

should win, with Sayel and Crisis for places.

THE MEDINA PLATE.

Distance about 7 furlongs.

Sweden 10-7, Harry Johnson 9-7, Fado 9-1, Bhatti Chief 8-12, Burg 8-11, Ajmer 8-7, Shami 8-3, Best Chance 8-3, Moonspot 8-3, German Silver 8-1, British King 8-0, Dilkush 8-0, Mysore 7-7, Kokah 7-7, Golden

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1914, for the supply of:-

- General Joiner Machine.
- Felloe Shaping Machine.
- Angle Bending Machine.
- Pipe Bending Machine.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. TENDERS delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant, Municipality, or the Municipal Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 27th February, 1914. 1708

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Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is the Manager and Actuary of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

The Secretaries,
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BOMBAY, Fort.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882,
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Subscribed Capital	Rs. 30,00,000
Called up Capital	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year—

1st January 1912	Rs. 8,48,000
30th April	Rs. 24,77,000
31st July	Rs. 52,35,000
31st December	Rs. 1,04,00,000

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HILL SAWYER & Co.

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CALCUTTA,

MADRAS.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BANNATYNE.—On the 10th February, at Aden, the wife of Captain F. C. Bannatyne, 109th Infantry, of a daughter.

DOBBS.—On the 20th February, at Quetta, the wife of Capt. R. C. Dobbs, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUNBAR—RUCHTI.—On the 23rd February, at Fatehgarh, by the Rev. George Cooke McPherson, Chaplain H. L. L. George Dunbar, to Lena B. Ruchti, both of the American Presbyterian Mission.

DEATH.

RESTON.—Feb. 11th, at 46, Moti Lal Seal's Street, Calcutta, Beatrice Emilia Reston, the dearly beloved wife of Percival William Reston, at the early age of 21 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Feb. 28, 1914.

LORD WILLINGDON AND A MUNICIPALITY.

The greatest obstacle to the development of local self-government in this country has been the persistent efforts made by the Bureaucracy to keep local bodies in leading strings. The powers of all these bodies are unduly restricted, in our opinion, by law, but matters are made worse by the extent to which official influence is exerted to ensure that such powers as they possess are used in accordance with the official idea of the fitness of things. In many cases, of course, the Collector is able to exercise his influence directly on a Municipality or District Board by reason of being its Chairman, but even where a Board rejoices in the nominal privilege of possessing a non-official Chairman, the official head of the District takes good care to see that its proceedings are carried on in accordance with his wishes. There can be no real development of local self-government, of course, until these local bodies are freed from the incubus of official control, both direct and indirect, and allowed to pursue their own way, subject only to the provisions of such laws as may govern their doings. At present—though, if the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission are carried out, we may see a slight change for the better in this respect,—any exhibition of independence by a local body, or any of its members, inevitably incurs official displeasure, and the whole apparatus of the bureaucratic machine is set to work to make that displeasure felt. The trouble which has recently occurred in the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality is an illustration of this. In the beginning the whole thing seems to have been a storm in a tea cup, but the President of the Municipality, feeling that his dignity was outraged, and, what mattered more, perhaps,—that he would not get his own way, managed to secure official support in the arbitrary attitude he had taken up, and, finally, Lord Willingdon, on visiting the city, was prompted to deliver a lecture to the Municipality which, we can only suppose, was inspired by an exaggerated, if not highly inaccurate, representation of the affair by his local official advisers. Replying to an address presented by the Municipality His Excellency in the course of his remarks said:—

We are anxious as occasion arises, to be able to extend the principles of local self-government throughout the Presidency; but when members of a municipality use their responsible position for the purposes of obstruction, and to make discussion under their duly constituted President impossible, when they put personal feeling before the good of the community which they represent, then the clock of progress is retarded and it may even be necessary for Government to intervene in the interest

of the people themselves. I sincerely trust that the grave results of such an attitude on the part of municipal members may always be realized, and that all may, in future, show in their actions the high sense of duty and responsibility which their position demands.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, and we stand to be corrected, this admonition was uncalled for, and if any censure was needed, it should have been addressed rather to the President of the Municipality and his official coadjutors.

The trouble seems first to have arisen over the appointment of the Municipal auditor whose salary is only Rs. 100 per month. The incumbent, who was retiring owing to age, refused an extension of service. There were two candidates for the post, one a fresh graduate with little or no experience and the other the Municipal Accountant, who had acted as auditor twice before with credit and who had had a training in accounts for eight years. One party in the council was in favour of conferring the vacancy on the Municipal Accountant and the other, including the President, wished to raise the salary of the post to Rs. 150 and bring in an outsider. The President's party was in the minority when the matter first came up but succeeded in getting the debate adjourned. When the discussion was resumed the President took the matter out of the hands of the Corporation by announcing that, as the retiring auditor had withdrawn his application for immediate retirement the subject must drop, and he would not allow any more discussion on it. The motion had, however, been duly proposed and seconded, and the mover and his supporters contended that, under the rules of debate, the President could not stifle the discussion in that way, and that it lay with the Corporation to decide whether it would allow the auditor to withdraw his application or not. The President, however, refused to give way and ordered the protesting members to sit down. This procedure was characterised as arbitrary and unjustifiable. The President thereupon dissolved the meeting on the ground that it was unruly and left the Municipal Hall followed by his party, consisting of nine Councillors. The ten that remained wrote out a protest there and then and handed it to the Chief Officer. This was followed, on the 19th January, by the nine Councillors who had left the Hall with the President, sending a requisition for a special meeting to recommend to Government that two Councillors, viz., Mr. Mathuradas and Dr. Pritamdas be removed for "disgraceful conduct" under Section 16 of the Municipal Act. The special meeting was called for the 23rd January, but before that day, the Commissioner in Sind and the Collector were approached by the President and his party, and the Collector, who was touring in the District, altered his programme and came to Hyderabad unexpectedly. In his trail came, from long distances, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Collector, who are both members of the Municipality, and no secret, we are told, is made of the fact that they came at the call of the Collector to support the President. The President's contingent having thus been augmented from 10 to 12 by the addition of the two official members, the two Councillors, viz., Mr. Mathuradas and Dr. Pritamdas felt that an adverse resolution was a foregone conclusion and tendered their resignations, declaring that they could not trust themselves to a meeting so constituted. The supporters of these gentlemen also abstained from attending the special meeting, which thus consisted of only 12 members, all of them being of the President's party. In an exactly similar case on a former occasion Government ruled that, an offending member having resigned, the Municipality could not expel him, for he held no office from which he could be removed. The special meeting, however, ignored this and passed the condemnatory resolution. The offending members of the Municipality are Mr. Mathuradas Ramchand, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. Pritamdas, L.M.S. The former is a pleader of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, a lawyer of note, and is known for his independence. He has been a Councillor for 23 years and his services to the Municipality are acknowledged. The latter is a medical man with a large practice, who, though as a Councillor is of recent standing, is extremely popular with his constituents. Both of these gentlemen, we are informed, hold their wards in the hollow of their hands and will be returned to the Municipality as soon as the by-elections are held. How to prevent their return is now exercising the wits of the President and his party. If Government removes them from their offices under Section 16 of the Act, they cannot return to the Municipality, as the removal operates as a disqualification, and the member so removed cannot re-enter the Municipality unless the ban is removed. The Government however cannot remove a member who has resigned,—so an impasse has been created which awaits solution at the hands of the Commissioner in Sind.

There are two important features of the matter. One is that the accounts of what was said at the meeting of the 14th instant, which is termed disgraceful

conduct, differ widely. The President's party maintains that the offending Councillors used such expressions as "We will not obey you," "We shall appoint another President," "You are trifling with us," "This is humbug, etc." The other party maintains that these expressions were not used at all and that the only expression to which utterance was given was that the action of the President was arbitrary. The President, however, before he dissolved the meeting left a record of the proceedings and the only objectionable word noted is "arbitrary." It is obvious that if harsher language had been used, it would have found a place in the President's record. Its absence seems to show that what is being alleged now is an exaggeration. Another point to be emphasised is, that it is the officials and the President who are discrediting local self-government and not the alleged offending members. It is possible that the officials have bungled with the best intentions, but that they have bungled is certain. It is greatly to be regretted that the Commissioner and Collector should have brought pressure to bear on official members to attend and vote in a particular way. If an elected President, to whom Government is under no obligation, manages his business in such a way as to forfeit the confidence of the councillors who have elected him, what good object does the Government (in Sind the Commissioner is the Government) serve by propping him up with official support? Supposing there was a scene! Supposing there were several scenes! Infinitely worse scenes occur in Municipal Councils in England, but they are regarded as temporary, if regrettable, incidents, and nobody dreams of driving those who create them permanently out of the Council. On this occasion there seems to have been nothing more than a respectful, if strong protest against the Chairman's conduct, but, even if it had been more than this, impoliteness or disrespect to the Chair does not constitute "disgraceful conduct" within the meaning of Section 16 of the District Municipal Act. Apparently things, which in other places are not taken notice of, are given an exaggerated importance in Sind. Government should recognise that this is not a case in which the President of the Municipality should receive official encouragement, and we repeat that it is greatly to be regretted that Lord Willingdon should have been led, by official advice, into making reflections on the Hyderabad Councillors, which appear to have been undeserved.

DAY BY DAY.

The Leith Election.

The result of the Leith Burghs by-election will no doubt cause great satisfaction in the Unionist party. Mr. Munro-Ferguson represented the constituency since 1886 and it was Liberal even before that. The seat has now been won by the Unionists and another vote, counting two on a division, has been added to their voting strength in the House of Commons. They have yet, however, to win a by-election on a straight vote and, until they are able to do so, they cannot claim to have affected in any way the general position of the Government with the country. Mr. Munro-Ferguson at the last election had a majority of 1785. The excess of the combined Liberal and Labour vote over the Unionist on this occasion is 3,330, so that Unionism and all it represents, opposition to Home Rule and the Insurance Act, is still in a small minority in the constituency. The election has two lessons for the Liberal Party. First, that they would do well to avoid any further trifling with Labour interests, and second, the need of adopting a second ballot as an urgent electoral reform. As long as the Government show themselves indifferent to such matters of prime importance as the recent action of the South African colony, it is certain that the Labour party will fight Liberal candidates whenever there is a chance of causing the latter to lose their seats, and probably in doing so they will secure the support and aid of those Liberals who are too stalwart to sacrifice the principles of Liberalism for the sake of a self-governing dominion.

The Civil War in Mexico.

President Wilson, whom Reuter reports to-day as having made an important statement with regard to the situation in Mexico, is apparently actuated by a desire to be fair to both sides in the civil war, and thus hasten a decisive victory or a settlement. His decision to raise the embargo on the export of arms to Mexico may be taken as evidence of this. If the Carranzists alone were in question, however, the raising of the embargo might lead to a speedy "fight to a finish," but it was discovered the other day that the Zapatists, who are mere brigands, had been gun-running by way of the northern coast of Vera Cruz into Morelos, and no doubt speculators will find additional means of supplying them now that the embargo is removed. Moreover, there appear to be insurgent bands in Tepic, Zacatecas and various places in Southern Mexico, some

of whom are probably little better than the Zapatists, and the removal of the embargo will enable them to increase their weapons and their numbers. Even General Villa can hardly be regarded as a very satisfactory champion of the Constitution, and it has never been clear whether, from the United States point of view, he is friend or foe.

The American Ambassador on Mexico.

In the course of a very interesting address before the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce the other day, Mr. W. H. Page, the American Ambassador, discussed the attitude of the United States towards Mexico and other Central American States. He interpreted the present and future policy of the United States as elevating to a principle the "stand off and watch" policy, letting the people of Mexico fight till they were tired of it. That was the only way for peace and order,—and dividends!—to come. He declared that the only scheme of government they could be a party to "under any conditions whatever" was a scheme of self-government. "If it should be thought," he added, "by anyone that the United States should acquire Mexico or any Central American States, or that we should establish a protectorate over it or any other American State, you miss the key of the whole development of Republican institutions. The one fundamental and unalterable fact is that people must govern themselves, and there is no receding from it."

Britain and the Persian Gulf.

A well-informed correspondent writes that there is hardly likely to be any "international trouble" over Great Britain's virtual annexation of Hamjam Island in the Persian Gulf. The island nominally belongs to Persia, which exercises very slight control over it, and for a considerable time the ships of the East Indies Squadron have used it as a paying off and recommissioning point. The coaling depot which is being constructed there for replenishing the bunkers of the East Indies Squadron is well within the part of the island which was conceded to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which has a station there, but there can be no question of the island ultimately coming completely under British control. The island occupies a very good strategic position in the entrance to the Gulf and is within easy distance of Jask and Bandar Abbas. The rocky nature of the island makes it susceptible of a good defence should that step be decided upon later.

Home and India Civil Services.

Those who followed the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India will be interested to learn that the Commission's counterpart, the Home Civil Service Commission, which held prolonged sittings under the chairmanship of Lord MacDonnell last year, is now preparing its report. The London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" understands that it was at one time likely that there would be a second set of recommendations signed by a strong minority of the Commission, but that an endeavour is now being made by Lord MacDonnell to find a basis of recommendations which will be acceptable to the Commission as a whole. The report will be of a very detailed character and will deal with each department concerned, including those which are not at present, strictly speaking, on the establishment. The report of the Indian Commission, however, is not likely to be issued till the end of the year.

The Congress Deputation.

As already announced, Mr. Gokhale leaves for England by the mail steamer on the 7th March in connection with the proposed deputation representing the Indian National Congress. The deputation will probably include Mr. Lajpat Rai, Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Mr. Mazharul Haq, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. V. M. Samarth, Mr. Bishan Narayan Dar, Mr. S. Sinha, and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar. In connection with the Congress, it is of interest to note that Mr. Bernard Houghton, I.C.S. (retired), the author of "Bureaucratic Government," has joined the British Committee. We publish in another column an interesting article by Mr. Houghton, suggesting that the Congress should be run as a political party on Western lines.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in a New Role.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has played many distinguished parts in the course of his long career of faithful public service: but it has been reserved, as usual, for an American newspaper to disclose a new page in his history. The Philadelphia "Record," of Sunday, February 1, printed a portrait of India's "Grand Old Man," and accompanied it by a short biography, which opened with these challenging words: "By abdicating his rule at the age of 61 to devote himself to religious meditations, Dadabhai Naoroji, the Raja of Cochin, is about to become a sunnysai." The rest is "lifted" verbatim from the "Graphic" of January 17, and it is clear that the "Record" has mixed up the personalities of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the Raja of Cochin.

ANOTHER UNION- IST VICTORY.

MAJORITY FOR HOME RULE.

MR. BONAR LAW IN ECSTASY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The following is the result of the Leith Burghs by-election:—

Mr. Currie (Unionist)	5,159
Mr. Smith (Liberal)	5,143
Mr. Bell (Labour)	3,346

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The election of a Conservative for the first time in the History of Leith Burghs is most surprising, especially as the Liberal was a strong candidate, being the Provost. The great increase in Labour vote was totally unexpected.

Mr. Bonar Law has telegraphed to Mr. Currie: "The victory is the crowning mercy for the loyalists of Ireland."

The result was announced too late for editorials in the morning papers. The "Morning Post" in a brief leaderette says:—

"The contributory cause to the result was the South African deportations, which is doing infinite harm among the workers. The contest at Leith is only the beginning of a controversy which we regard with the gravest forebodings."

The result was vociferously cheered by the Unionists in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lloyd George was speaking at the time, and in retort to the gibes he said: "Compared with 1900, we have the majority of 3,000 for Home Rule and Land Reforms."

Mr. Currie, in an interview, said: "It is Scotland's notice to quit. The election was fought on Home Rule."

Mr. Smith is reported to have admitted that the results was disappointing and that it was in the nature of a calamity.

RESULT OF THE LAST ELECTION.

Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson L.	7,063
F. A. Macquisten C.	5,284
Liberal Majority	1,775

The vacancy occurred through the appointment of the Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson to the Governor-Generalship of Australia.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF DEPORTEES.

PROCEEDINGS PRIVATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided to-night at a dinner in the so-called Strangers' Dining-room in the House of Commons given in honour of the South African deportees. Over a hundred prominent Labourites were present. The proceedings were private. It is understood that Messrs. Bain and Poutsma replied to the toast. A certain amount of curiosity was shown by the members who watched from the lobby the dinner-party gathering. There were, however, no incidents.

ORANGE FREE STATE ELECTION

LOSS OF UNIONIST SEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 27.

The Elections to the provincial council of the Orange Free State Province have resulted in the return of 24 of the South African or Boer party with Hertzogite leanings and one Labourite. Both the old Unionist seats have been lost.

NATURALISATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

DRAFT BILL FOR THE SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is understood that a Bill to promote the uniformity of naturalisation of all subjects of the British Empire has been drafted by the Government and that it is hoped to pass it this session.

THE AGA KHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

H. H. the Aga Khan has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club.

MEXICAN EXECUTION.

VILLA AGREES TO EXHUMATION.

WILL PROVIDE SPECIAL TRAIN FOR COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

At a conference between Mr. Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, it was decided that Mr. Perceval, British Consul at Galveston, shall not proceed to Mexico to examine Mr. Benton's body until better arrangements can be made.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A United States official left to-day for Chihuahua to make arrangements for the examination of Mr. Benton's body.

General Villa has agreed to its being examined by a commission of two Americans and two British and a doctor. He will further provide a special train for the commission.

SAFETY OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON THE CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

President Wilson, questioned regarding the rumour that President Huerta had refused to allow the American Legation to have a guard sent to Mexico, said that the American Admiral did not think the despatch of marines was necessary. President Wilson said he was unable to see any parallel between the present conditions in Mexico and the Boxer troubles in China. He was of opinion that no armed force could be landed in Mexico under the International Law without provoking a war, unless the Mexican authorities consented.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DISPUTES.

TREATY FOR PEACE COMMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Sir Edward Grey has announced that the Imperial Government is considering the proposals of the United States for the establishment of a treaty instituting peace commissions to examine and report upon subjects of dispute. The draft seemed generally acceptable but would have to be considered in conjunction with the self-governing colonies as a special provision was required to meet their interests.

"LAME DUCK" IN BAY OF BISCAY.

MAIL BOAT CANNOT ASSIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Mantua off Plymouth reports that she spoke the French oil-steamer Jules-Henry in the Bay of Biscay. As her engines had broken down, she asked to be taken in tow, but the Mantua informed her that she was unable to comply. She however, sent wireless messages to other vessels of the Jules-Henry's whereabouts and requirements. It is explained that the Mantua could not delay as she was carrying mails.

WRECK OF S. S. EKLPTYKA.

RESCUE OF CREW BY WILDENFELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CORUNNA, Feb. 26.

Reports have been received here of the rescue of the crew of s.s. Eklptyka by s.s. Wildenfels. The latter found s.s. Eklptyka drifting, being badly damaged. She launched her boats and then the doomed vessel disappeared, the bows dipping into the ocean. s.s. Wildenfels rescued thirteen men and the captain who afterwards succumbed. Twenty-one perished.

STRANDED FRENCH CRUISER REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The French cruiser, Waldeck Rousseau, which was stranded in the Gulf of Juan, has been refloated.

DROUGHTY AUSTRALIA.

SPLENDID IRRIGATION RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Irrigation has shown splendid results in the Murrumbidgee district. The last six months have been without rain, yet the crops are good while the fruit is excellent. Dairying has also been successful.

INDIAN COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST LAW.

DOMICILE CERTIFICATES.

INDIANS OBJECT TO TIME-LIMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission, Mr. Cousins, Chief Immigration Officer, declared that the particular grievances ventilated by the Indians were against the law rather than against its administration. Referring to the domicile certificates, Mr. Cousins said that although twelve months were not stipulated in the Act as the remit of absence from the Cape forms, supplied by the Government, quoted twelve months which gave a period sufficient to indicate whether the Indian had a major interest in another country.

The Indians gave evidence urging that there should be no time-limit to the certificates and that permission should be granted to the wives of a polygamous marriage to enter the Union.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

ADVANCES TO PERSIA FROM TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on the supplementary estimates for the Treasury, a reference was made to the advances to Persia from the Treasury. Several Opposition members criticized the procedure. Mr. Montagu said the sum of £50,000 would be reimbursed out of the Foreign Office vote, and that no inconvenience had been caused by the measures adopted.

SERIOUS AFFRAY-AT KAZERUN.

SWEDISH MAJOR KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 27.

Serious fighting is reported between the gendarmes and Nasrudiwans at Kazerun. The Swedish Major Olsson has been killed, and 150 gendarmes are now defending the barracks. Small reinforcements and two maxims have left Shiraz.

DUEL BETWEEN GERMAN LIEUTENANTS.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

METZ, Feb. 27.

A duel was fought here between Lieutenant St. George and Lieutenant Haage, of the same regiment. Lieutenant Haage, who was killed, was compelled by the rules of the Court of Honour to challenge Lieutenant St. George for the latter's behaviour to Lieutenant Haage's wife at a masked ball.

JAPANESE POLICE OUTRAGES.

VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST HOME MINISTER DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Feb. 26.

The Diet to-day rejected the vote of censure against the Home Minister by 204 votes to 152. The Minister defended the action of the police on the ground that the mob threatened the maintenance of peace and order. There was, he said, no justification for the disciplinary measures.

BASE-BALL MATCH.

KING PRESENT AT NEW YORK V. CHICAGO MATCH AT CHELSEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The King and the American Ambassador were present to-day at a base-ball match played between Chicago and New York teams at Chelsea before 50,000 people. The former won by 5 goals to 4. The crowd applauded the cleverness of players but appeared perplexed.

HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

GOVERNMENT REFUSAL TO BE DRAWN TO DEFINITE TERMS.

UNIONISTS TO MOVE VOTE OF CENSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Unionist leaders have decided to move a vote of censure on the Government on March 3rd, for refusing to announce the suggested amendments to the Home Rule Bill.

SUFFRAGETTES BURN DOWN CHURCH.

PRICELESS SCRIPTURAL RELICS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The suffragettes have burnt the historic Whitechapel Church, East Lothian, including its priceless scriptural relics, despite a gallant attempt to save them.

DR. MAWSON'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL IN SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADELAIDE, Feb. 26.

Dr. Mawson's ship Aurora has arrived here. Dr. Mawson says the expedition has been eminently successful and has perhaps had the best scientific results attained in the Antarctic. A wonderful collection of specimens has been gathered, including minerals, or which some rich deposits were found, especially of copper. There are also indications of the existence of vast coal-fields. The expedition suffered much discomfort owing to continuous terrific winds, which were frequently gauged at over two hundred miles an hour.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
Sir Charles Armstrong resigns his seat as Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. H. J. Hoare resigns the Civil Service. Mr. J. E. White formerly of Ahmednagar is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act Captain Montefiore, 110th Infantry and Lieutenants Cote 107th Pioneers and Falkland, 13th Rajputs are employed in the Assam Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. Klugh, Lucknow Establishment retires from service and Rev. Eddowes Junior Chaplain, Lahore Establishment resigns the service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jatindra Nath Sen is appointed Supernumary Agricultural Chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture. Mr. J. Mackenna C. S. reverts to Burma. Mr. J. Donald, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is posted Inspector, Forest College, Dehra Dun; Mr. S. H. Howard reverts to the United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Brooke, 18th Lancers, is placed on special duty as Commandant Turco-Persian Frontier Commission. Lieut. Smart 23rd Sikhs is employed in Frontier Militia. Mr. R. E. Holland officiates as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. H. Lay C. S. officiates as Director General Commercial Intelligence. Mr. C. G. Todhunter C. S. reverts to Madras.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Jennings is granted temporary rank of Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Cole is promoted Colonel. Colonel R. W. S. Lyons I. M. S., is promoted Surgeon-General vice Surgeon-General Stevenson retired. It is notified in a current issue of the Gazette of India that the Begum of Bhopal has given a donation of four lakhs to be vested under the Charitable Endowment Act for promotion and encouragement of three girls' schools in Bhopal. The Board of Governors will consist of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Political Agent in Bhopal and ruler of Bhopal State.

TROOPS FOR POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 26.

In relief of the 127th Baluchis who have proceeded to Quetta the 20th Punjabis from Jhelum arrived here by route march via Deolali yesterday and were accorded an enthusiastic reception, several bands having played them in. The regiment consists of two Companies of Sikhs, two of Dagrass and four of Pathans.

DISQUIETING RUM- OURS OF PORTUGAL.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AFOOT.

"NOT A MERE RAILWAY STRIKE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

A railway strike has again broken out in Portugal and many outrages are reported in connection with it.

Several goods trains have been derailed and two dynamited.

Communication with Spain has been greatly delayed and the telegraph wires have been cut.

LATER.

It is believed in Madrid that the troubles in Portugal are more than a mere railway strike. The Under-secretary for the Interior has made a statement that an extensive revolutionary movement is apparently afoot, and that anarchy is rampant. It is added that no further information is obtainable even by wireless and that the international mail service is interrupted.

RECRUITING OF NATIVES IN POTUQUESE CONGO.

A MISSIONARY ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Baptist Missionary Society has notified the Foreign Office of the arrest of the Reverend Bowkill in Portuguese Congo in connection with the recruiting of natives for Sao Thome and Principe. The Foreign Office is communicating with the Portuguese Government.

RUMOUR OF A NEGRO STATE DENIED.

A PURELY COMMERCIAL DEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Reuter learns that there is no question of a Native State being established on the Gold Coast. The facts are that the Governor asked the Imperial Government to enquire from the United States regarding the negro Sam who was negotiating for a concession from the Gold Coast Chief. It was, however, a purely commercial deal.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVERSA- TIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says that as the result of Anglo-Chinese conversations completed yesterday, China reaffirms British predominance in the Yangtze Valley, cancels Belgian option to terminate a trans-China railway at Yangtze Estuary, cancels the French Industrial Bank's Hankow Port scheme and undertakes that apart from the existing Japanese Kinkiang-Nanchang line no non-British railway shall be granted below Hankow.

RECENT AGRA RIOTS.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 26.

In connection with the recent Hindu-Mahomedan riots, two Hindus charged with carrying away a Tazia were to-day sentenced by the Joint magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

VICEREAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The following dined at Viceregal Lodge last night:—Mr. W. Clark, Miss Trotter, Miss Hodgson, and Mr. J. Scott.

Sir Valentine Chirol arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge accompanied by Sir Valentine Chirol, Lady Alington, Mrs. Benson, Miss Leigh, and the staff (Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Captain Astor, and Captain Benson) left Viceregal Lodge this morning for the highland gathering at Agra, returning on Saturday morning.

At a public meeting held at Cocanada, it was resolved to invite the Andhra Sahitya Parishat, which is under the patronage of the enlightened Rajah of Pittapur, to hold its third annual sessions at Cocanada, on the 18th and 19th April next.

LONDON LETTER*

SOCIAL AND THEATRI- CAL TOPICS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HERO OF THE SESSION.

SOCIETY IN THE COURTS.

THE OPERA AND THE PLAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In an exceptionally interesting letter our London correspondent discusses the social and theatrical topics of the week,—the Opening of Parliament, Their Majesties' Court, Society Cases in the Courts and Music and the Drama.

It may be questioned whether the House of Commons can any longer be described as the "finest club in Europe", nor has the assembling of its members the same social significance that it had in less democratic days. But that it still is the most potent influence in bringing rank and fashion back to the Metropolis is certain, especially on the occasion of so exciting a session as we are about to experience. It has been noticeable during the past few days that there has been a great influx of smart people to London. The Ritz has been unusually full, while the Carlton, Savoy, Berkeley and other rendezvous of what have been cynically described as "smart feeders," have been packed for luncheon, dinner and supper. The opening of Parliament was very impressive. Probably in the whole history of Parliaments there has never been so great a crowd as assembled between Buckingham Palace and the House of Lords to greet Their Majesties. People feel that we are on the eve of great doings and momentous events, and even hardened Parliamentarians, and the less responsible among the peeresses in the gallery were hushed and grave when King George, in his clear voice, read those ominous and weighty words from his gracious speech that told of the dangerous volcano on which we at Home are standing.

One of the most effective results in this beautiful scene in the gilded chamber is due to the tact of the peeresses, who select their gowns with due regard to the crimson setting of the hall and the scarlet and ermine in which their lords are clad. Delicate whites and sombre black are almost universally worn by these great ladies, though here and there the monotony is relieved by a shade of blue. I think that taking it all in all, the scene on these occasions is among the most gorgeous that can be seen. Apart from the beautiful dresses of the peeresses and the striking robes of the peers, there are the white surplices of the Lords Spiritual, the black and gold of the law lords, and the striking clothes of the corps diplomatiques, the brilliant uniforms of officers, and the handsome apparel of Their Majesties themselves.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Of course the personality of personalities in the present session of Parliament is Sir Edward Carson, respected and liked by friend and foe. It is a great triumph for Sir Edward does not spare his opponents. All the weapons of the orator are brought to bear on them; sarcasm, humour, wrath, scorn and contempt. The secret of the liking that the Nationalists have for him is pride in a fellow-countryman of such marked distinction; for Sir Edward is Irish of the Irish. Apart from this the Native Irish have a keen appreciation of the sympathy that usually underlies that unwavering strength. As a raconteur the Ulster leader has few equals. I remember hearing him tell an excellent experience in his land campaign during the Balfour regime in Ireland. He was cross-examining a farmer, whom we shall call Murphy, as to the value of his farm. Mr. Murphy had all his facts in a note book to which he continually referred. His final entry was a valuation of £367. 10. 7. Murphy was followed by one O'Brien, an independent land valuer. O'Brien started by a declaration that he had never seen the last witness before. Yet all the details and valuation in his book coincided exactly with those of Murphy, even to the total valuation. Mr. Carson as he was in those days—asked "Did you ever see a coincidence, Mr. O'Brien?" The witness looked all through his note book and then faced his examiner with an indescribable expression of cunning: "I think I did, Mister Carson, but I didn't make a note of it."

ROYAL FUNCTIONS.

The comparative quiet that Their Majesties have enjoyed has given place to a prolonged period of activity and public functions. Yesterday, King George held a council and an investiture, of a more than usually onerous kind, while to-night there will be a Court

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

excitement. The last named keep open all night. Lighted signs are put up outside and a red carpet laid across the pavement in order that ladies fresh from the Royal Ordeal may not soil their shoes. A great change for the better has come over the conduct of these Courts since Queen Victoria died. Previous to the accession of the late King, the Court was a laborious affair for all concerned. Debutantes and their friends were kept waiting with little consideration and even the Monarch herself was not spared. Such a thing as refreshment was not dreamed of. Matters are managed more expeditiously nowadays and the inner comforts of those present considered. As a matter of fact the only people for whom sympathy may be extended to-day are our Gracious Sovereign and his Consort, who have to endure the long and trying ordeal.

Some of the dressmaking fraternity have wonderful stories to tell of the gowns to be worn to-night. I see that one daily paper maintains that the material alone of one dress is costing £15 a yard. This may be described as a mere bagatelle, for I know of one celebrated house in Hanover Square that is making a court dress of material costing as much as £20 a yard. Perhaps the most striking dress that will stand out among the coloured variety will be one of dead gold lace with a train of pomegranates.

SOCIETY IN THE LAW COURTS.

There is an impending divorce case in which Earl Fitzwilliam is cited as a co-defendant. Earl Fitzwilliam is a very popular man, of considerable ability and with a strong spirit of adventure. On one occasion he led an expedition to recover some Spanish galleons that were said to be beneath the sea, full of treasure. Evidently his personality proved temptingly interesting to those who write for a penny Society paper called "Modern Society," and Mr. Frank Harris, the well-known journalist, who is described as Managing Director of that journal, has had to pay the penalty by a sojourn in Brixton jail for contempt of court. Nor was the heart of Mr. Justice Horridge softened yesterday when an application was made for his release. "He has not been in nearly long enough," was his Lordship's cheery opinion. To use a cockneyism the article was certainly "a bit thick." Mr. Frank Harris has had a varied career and his worst enemies will not deny him a strong personality and considerable ability. He went to America as a youth but returned to England and entered into journalism. A short man with a big voice, he is full of self-confidence and push. He married a rich wife. He was proprietor and editor of the now defunct "Pictorial World" and was also at one time editor of the "Fortnightly Review" and afterwards of the "Saturday Review." He has had a play produced and has written volumes of short stories, which he never fails to tell you are the best short stories ever written. He has also made a study of Shakespeare's women, the results of which have brought grist to the mill by means of magazine articles and a fat volume.

Mr. Harris' contempts is by no means the only event of interest that has distinguished our law courts during the past few days. At Westminster one Mr. James Henry Maur, alias Ernest Everitt, has been charged with writing threatening letters with intent to extort money from Josephine, Princess of Thessa and Taxis. The alleged blackmail was ingenious, for it is alleged that the defendant was first introduced to the Princess, took her to the theatre and dinner, and then sent letters posing as a private detective acting on behalf of her husband threatening her with regard to the very episodes in which he had taken part. The Princess is a lady well known about town and is a constant visitor at such smart restaurants as the Carlton and the Savoy. She is always among the smartest of the smart, so far as her gowns are concerned.

Another extremely interesting case occupying the attention of the courts just now is the action for libel that Major Adam, ex-M. P. for Woolwich is bringing against Sir Edward Ward in the capacity of Permanent-Under Secretary at the War Office, which that officer resigned a few days ago. It will be remembered the Major was one of those officers concerned in the trouble over the 5th. (Irish) Lancers some years ago, and it is in connection with secret reports on that occasion that the present case has been brought. The interest at the moment has been the refusal of Sir Edward, and later of Colonel Seely to produce private War Office documents whose publication they contend will be contrary to the public interest.

THE WONDERS OF RADIUM.

Talking of legal matters reminds me of my statement regarding Mr. Plowden's illness a few weeks ago. At that time the popular Marylebone Magistrate was in a very bad way indeed and his recovery was scarcely expected by the most optimistic. He now seems to be steadily getting better, and this miracle has been entirely due to the splendid powers of radium. Another triumph of this wonderful discovery was told me the other day by Mr. James Welch the actor. A well known acting-manager, who had worked in that capacity at several West End houses, was suffering from what was supposed to be incurable cancer. He was a poor man and Mr. Welch and others subscribed the necessary £1000 for the very expensive radium treatment. The patient is as well now as I feel, and hope I am.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

In an interesting speech a little time ago Mr. Balfour questioned the world wide reputation that we in England are not a musical nation. Great advances have been made in our knowledge and love of music, said the ex-Tory leader, who as most people know adds a deep knowledge of the art with a delicate taste to his many other accomplishments. Hundreds of high class concerts take place in London daily especially on Sunday, and they are well attended, in many cases crowded. More than that thousands of men and women are employed in chorus work of a high level at the various theatres and halls, while within a radius of half a mile of Piccadilly Circus alone there are at least twenty churches of first rate excellence. In the provinces taste and know-

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' DINNER.



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Photograph of the Honorary Magistrates' dinner, at which the Governor was the principal guest last night.

ledge of music is even more marked, especially in the Lancashire district and parts of Wales. I was talking to Mr. Raymond Rose, on the subject the other day and was struck by his strong belief in the English as a musical nation. "The English are self-conscious," said Mr. Rose, "and if people tell them they are not musical they are inclined to hold their tongues and lay low." Mr. Rose is well pleased with his recent English opera season at Covent Garden. His schemes are ambitious, but he has some powerful supporters, especially among the Royal Family including their Majesties and Queen Alexandra. Apart from the great interest the Royal Family have always taken in music, Mr. Rose's influence may be called to some extent, "hereditary" for few people enjoyed the sympathy and affection of Queen Victoria to a greater extent than his mother Madame Marie Rose. Mr. Rose is arranging to take his Opera "Joan of Arc" over to Paris during the Celebrations connected with the Maid of Orleans, the French Government having done him the honour to place the Opera House at his disposal. Beyond that this energetic composer is formulating a great scheme by which English music will be given a sound opportunity of a firm foundation. In other directions England is asserting her importance in the world of music. Mr. Harry Higgins is Chairman of the Grand Opera Syndicate, which runs the seasons in German and Italian opera at Covent Garden. Mr. Higgins is able and enterprising and proposes to launch a scheme which will link up London, Paris, Boston, and New York. The scene of Grand Opera in French will be the beautiful new opera house known as the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, supposed to be the most up-to-date building of its kind in Europe. Mr. Higgins' enterprise will certainly entail mammoth considerations.

MISS TEMPEST'S NEW PLAY.

We have all read "Joseph Andrews" by Henry Fielding; or those among us who claim to know anything of English literature and are not prudes should have read it. It will be remembered that it deals largely with the passion that a lady of fashion and title has conceived for her footman. *Aut tempora aut mores*. The greatest of English novelists in what he, at any rate considered his greatest novel, was very plain spoken and there was no "beating about the bush" as to what her ladyship's love meant. There has just been produced at "The Playhouse" a work by Mr. Morris Connelley dealing with the same subject, but laid on lines more suited to these more decorous times. Miss Marie Tempest as the lady of fashion, begins by liking her footman, and gets a little shocked when he makes love. However woman-like she encourages him later. The intervention of a peer admirer with a cane causes the footman to leave the house in a state of indignation. Then it turns out that he is the peer's half brother, a love-child in fact. Then the lady marries him. It is not a pleasing play, nor are either Miss Tempest or Mr. Graham Browne as the footman seen to best advantage. Mr. O. B. Clarence, an old peer made up with Gladstonian whiskers, and with Lloyd George on the brain is excellent.

ANARCHISTS AND PLOTS.

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF PROVINCIAL POLICE AT DELHI.

In connection with the discovery of anarchism and plotting in Delhi, house searches are being made in almost all the provinces. Recently a conference of the heads of the provincial police was held at Delhi to consider what action should be taken to deal with this movement. Already nine persons have been arrested, five at Delhi and the rest elsewhere. On Wednesday one more was arrested in Bengal. This man whose name is Basanta Kumar Biswas is an inhabitant of the village Poragacha in the Nadia district. He was a compounder in a dispensary at Lahore. His father died recently and on Wednesday last he came to Krishnagar from Lahore to perform his father's "shradh" ceremony when he was arrested. Before his arrest his house at Poragacha was searched.

IODINE TREATMENT IN PLAQUE CASES.

KARACHI HEALTH OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 27. In connection with the letter from Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army, with regard to the efficacy of the iodine treatment in plague cases, a representative of the "Sind Gazette" called on the Health Officer of the Karachi Municipality, Dr. G. D. Shroff, who gave the following information.

Dr. Shroff said that it was difficult to state definitely that iodine cured plague, as in plague cases the patient primarily needed the heart stimulated and as iodine was only an antiseptic it could not do this. When, however, patients were taken in hand before the plague had reached an advanced stage the giving of iodine tended to destroy the plague germs in the blood and was frequently the means of restoring the patient to health. The use of iodine in plague cases was known as far back as in 1896, as St. Xavier's remedy from plague. Iodine is frequently used in the Karachi Plague Hospital, but Dr. Shroff said that it was too early, yet to make any definite pronouncement as to its efficacy, as he had not yet sufficient cases treated with iodine on which to base his conclusion, though he hoped before long to give the public the results of his investigations and experiments.

MURDER OF A LANCE CORPORAL.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY CHIEF COURT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27. In the Punjab Chief Court Justice Rattigan and Smith heard appeals of Amir Jan and Nawab Jan against the sentence of death passed on them by the Sessions Judge, Jhelum, for the murder of Lance-Corporal Bartlett, of the 17th Lancers, in a railway train near Wazirabad in January 1913.

Their Lordships held that there was not sufficient evidence to justify the convictions of Nawab Jan, but upheld the sentence against Amir Jan.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27. The trial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, who is charged with murder of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and a boy named Ananta Peli, was resumed at the High Court sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury.

Sree Dosad, a hackney carriage driver, deposed to having chased the accused, who had a pistol in his hand. In cross-examination he admitted having received Rs. 750 as reward. He had never been convicted but was once arrested for being in possession of stolen articles.

Debi Barhil, owner of a pan shop in front of which the accused was arrested, described the manner of the arrest.

The case is proceeding.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MR. SHARP GOES ON LEAVE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 27. The Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, will proceed Home on three months' privilege leave in April next. Arrangements for the vacancy will be made by promotions within the Department.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh will officiate as Joint Secretary and Mr. G. R. Kaye, Registrar, as Assistant Secretary.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

RAILWAY WAGON BLOWN UP.

THREE MEN KILLED OUTRIGHT.

A correspondent of the "Advocate of India" wires that a disastrous accident, unparalleled in the annals of the Kathiawar railways, occurred at Jetalsar yard, a junction station on the Gondal-Porbander Railway, where some barrels of gun-powder, which were loaded in an open wagon waiting to go to Junagadh, having come from Mahim, exploded with a terrific report, killing three men outright, the victims being blown to pieces.

Portions of the wagon were flung some distance away. Besides the open wagon, a covered wagon and a composite carriage were destroyed, and the window panes of the station building were smashed.

It is reported that the consignment was not labelled as dangerous goods according to the railway rule and the Jetalsar staff therefore did not take any extra precautions. An enquiry is in progress.

AN ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27. Two Bangal youths were placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore to-day charged under the Arms Act, and with conspiracy.

Evidence was adduced to show that they had taken a house under suspicious circumstances at Baranagore, where they were ultimately arrested by some C. I. D. officers who raided the premises and found the component parts of fire arms and repairing tools.

ARMY RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27. A telegram from the "Pioneer's" London correspondent announces the result of the Army Doubles Championship at racquets. The 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Regiment, (Captain Luther and Mr. C. E. D. King) beat the 1st Battalion, Rifles Brigade, (Captain Ovey and Mr. E. S. B. Williams) by 4 to love.

SITAPUR FLYING SCHOOL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27. The first flights at the Indian Central Flying School, Sitapur, were successfully accomplished last Tuesday.

CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27. The Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Malerkotla, the Nawab of Loharu and the Nawab of Bannanapalle, (Madras), will attend the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi next week.

A notification in the "Gazette of India" specifies a number of laws for the infringement of which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping. The laws in question are 39 in number, ranging in date from the Bengal Embankment Act of 1855 to the United Provinces Excise Act of 1910. Among the more important statutes included are the Police Act, 1861, the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Prisons Act, 1894, the Excise Act, 1896, the Indian Electricity Act, 1900, and a number of statutes of local application dealing with police, gambling, land preservation, excise, forests and irrigation, etc.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES

GOVERNOR AT ANNUAL DINNER.

APPRECIATION OF GOOD WORK.

The annual dinner of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society was held last night in the Masonic Hall, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, President of the Society being in the chair. Over one hundred covers were laid and there was a large and distinguished gathering. The Governor of Bombay was the principal guest of the evening, this being the first occasion in the annals of this Society that a Governor has attended the dinner.

After the toast of the King had been drunk, Mr. McBain, in proposing the toast of "The Guests," said that this was the first occasion that the Society had had the honour of having a Governor of Bombay at its dinner, and His Excellency's presence that evening was another token of the keen interest His Excellency took in the various kinds of work in this vast Presidency. The Society was also fortunate in having, the three members of His Excellency's Council, several distinguished representatives of the High Court, the stipendiary magistrates, the Municipal Commissioner and the deputy police commissioners present. It was very fortunate for the Society that such a large number of distinguished guests was present. It might be of interest to them to know what work they (the magistrates) had been doing. Their number at present was exactly 100. They had four courts and each was sitting everyday except Sundays, so that they had 24 courts every week and as was discovered from the Society's report in 1913, 38,654 cases were disposed of and the total fine that was recovered was Rs. 84,104. These figures were ample evidence that the magistrates were doing good work, which he believed was appreciated by Government and which no doubt afforded great relief to stipendiary magistrates. He said that their work was appreciated by Government because the honary magistrates' bench was no more an experiment and had come to stay.

In this connection Mr. McBain wished to mention that the building in which they held their court at Girgaum was a very convenient site, but it had been decided to pull it down and he hoped that, considering the valuable work they had been doing, they would be treated in a dignified way and a good building would be given to them. At Dadar, the building was not suitable and he hoped to see very shortly excellent new buildings for both the Girgaum and Dadar courts.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The toast was most cordially drunk and His Excellency rose amid great cheers to reply on behalf of the guests. His Excellency said that that evening he was left to the mercy of the Honorary Magistrates, for this reason, that he rose to speak without receiving any previous communication that he would have to make a speech. They might believe him or not, but he had hoped that he would not have to make a speech. He had hoped that among their other qualities, the Honorary Magistrates would prove to be sympathetic gentlemen, and as the Governor had to make, as they must be aware, an enormous number of speeches, he had hoped that on this occasion they would let him off without a speech; but he was told that he was to reply on behalf of the guests and he was left to the mercy of the Honorary Magistrates. He must inform them, that he was unable to make a speech but he thanked them for their kindness and assured them, on behalf of himself and the other distinguished gentlemen present that they appreciated their hospitality very much and were glad to come there that evening, and show their appreciation of the good work they were doing in the City.

Continuing, His Excellency said that if it was a pleasure to them it was a great satisfaction to him to know that he was the first Governor to attend their annual dinner. He wished to say at once that he felt strongly, that it was the duty of a Governor, it was his privilege, and it was extremely satisfactory for him to come to gatherings of this sort of gentlemen who did voluntary service in the country's good and thus assisted Government in their administration.

His Excellency, continuing, said that wherever he went they asked for something more. He found that their President considered that their housing accommodation was not satisfactory. All that he might say, and they might have heard the same reply from the Governors before, was that the subject of housing accommodation would receive from Government the most sympathetic consideration.

His Excellency then dwelt on the influence that justices would exercise and the better work that a man doing voluntary service did than a man who was hired to do it. They had set an example to others and he hoped that that example would be followed by others. It would be a good thing indeed if they could get all men of influence to take part in voluntary service and make the Government of the country very much easier.

Mr. A. M. Kajji then gave the toast of the President and in doing so referred to the many sided public activities of Mr. McBain.

The toast was very enthusiastically responded to.

The gathering then dispersed.

The Macauliffe Memorial Society have prepared a provisional scheme for a memorial to the translator of the Sikh Scriptures. The central idea is to create a Khalsa Central Library at Rawalpindi, consisting chiefly of works on religion, theology and general literature—a library, in fact, that will be a kind of theological seminary. A fund will be set apart for the translation and exposition of "Gurbani" and the writing of Sikh history. If funds permit an itinerant English-knowing preacher will be engaged to make known the word of the Gurus. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2,10,000, of which half a lakh will be spent on the building. Rs. 10,000 for initial expenditure on books, and Rs. 1,50,000 is required for net capital for recurring expenditure.

THE ARNOLD APPEAL.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

ALLEGED BIAS AND MISDIRECTION TO JURY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In concluding his arguments before the Privy Council in the Arnold Case, Sir Robert Finlay declared that the conviction could not stand. The true question had not been presented to the jury. Very serious mistakes both in law and facts abounded in the Judge's summing-up, and the conviction ought to be quashed on the ground that a substantial injustice had been done.

"A MONSTER INIQUITY."

Mr. David Wilson, Mr. Arnold's junior counsel, following, laid emphasis upon the fact that throughout the pacification of Burma, the discipline of British officers and men had been so splendid that no instance had occurred of an outrage against a female. The slightest case of that kind would produce the alienation of popular sentiment. He contended that Mr. Andrew was a weak man and blundered into the conclusion that his friend was innocent and refused to listen to anything else. He drove a coach and four through all the regulations of the court. So carried away was he by bias that to an impartial judge like Mr. Arnold it appeared a monstrous iniquity.

REMOVAL OF STIGMA.

Sir H. E. Richards, for the Crown, submitted that the appellant had made out no case, and that there was no question now of an interference with the sentence although the appellant was entitled to ask for the removal of the stigma.

"CONVICTION WAS INEVITABLE."

In course of his speech for the Crown at the resumed hearing of the appeal of Mr. Channing Arnold before the Privy Council yesterday, Sir H. E. Richards submitted that there was no answer at all to the greater part of the libels. Conviction was inevitable. If anybody was dissatisfied with Andrew's conduct of the McCormick enquiry he could have appealed for a re-hearing of the case before the High Court.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 25.

Monday, being the Maha Shivratri Holiday of the Hindus, all the offices and schools here were kept closed. The holiday was observed with religious ardour and all the Mandar temples were illuminated and Mahapuja performed according to religious rites by the Brahmans.

The Criminal Sessions of the current month were held here from the 16th inst., before Mr. L. Graham, President, and the following Assessors of the Kotharia Darbar. Mr. Kantilal B. Dholakia, Dewani Nyayadhis, Junagadh; Mr. Dwarakadas L. Saraisa of Jamnagar and Mr. Jatsankar R. Dave Kamdar of Vanod Taluka. Mr. G. M. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, was present as Agency Public Prosecutor. In the first case four accused who were committed by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, on a charge of murder under section 302 I.P.C., were all discharged. In the second case the accused Bahari Bijal Gigan, who was committed by the First Class Magistrate of Manavadar on a charge of murder under section 302, was sentenced to transportation for life. In the third case five accused were committed by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent Gohilwad Prant, under sections 395, 97-75. The first received two years' rigorous imprisonment, the second and third one year and half each, and the fourth and fifth one year each.

The Hon. Sir Henry Macmahon, Secretary Foreign Department, left here for Jamnagar at 8 p.m. on the 22nd by special train and returned here at about 11 p.m. the same day by special train.

A big fire broke out on the Ranavav jungle (Porbander-States) on the night of the 20th instander. The flames were seen from a distance of early 11 miles and extensive damage to the grass was done.

DYSPEPTICS NEED NOT DIET.

A SIMPLE MEANS OF PREVENTING FOOD FERMENTATION.

Food fermentation is the cause of all the discomfort and pain dyspeptics suffer. It does not necessarily follow, however, that in order to obtain relief they must deny themselves the enjoyment they derive from eating so-called indigestible luxuries. The most satisfactory method of overcoming the difficulty without preventing the fermentation from occurring at all, and this can be done by a very simple means. It must first be explained that most of the foods we eat contain a certain quantity of acid-forming elements, and indigestible foods, of course, contain a larger proportion. When these foods are eaten, the acids collect, irritate the walls of the stomach, and cause the food to ferment while it is digesting. This fermenting food also gives off gas which distends the stomach, causing that full, uncomfortable feeling so often noticed after eating. The root of the trouble is the acid fermentation. To successfully prevent the fermentation, this acidity must be neutralised, and for this purpose ordinary bisulphated magnesia has been found most valuable. Try half a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of warm water after eating, and see how quickly it will relieve any signs of fermentation. A second dose should be taken later in cases where the acidity is greater, and the discomfort returns. Any chemist will supply bisulphated magnesia, and if you always carry some you can eat what food you wish and have no fear of inconvenience. Be sure you get bisulphated magnesia, as this is the only one that effectively neutralises the acid and at the same time may be used regularly without harmful after-effects.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

LAND SETTLEMENTS.

PLEA FOR LONGER PERIOD OF REVISION.

A UNITED PROVINCES GRIEVANCE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council after the Motor Vehicles Bill and the Local Authorities Loans Bill had been passed, Raja Kusalpal Singh moved his resolution for the extension of the period of settlement of land revenue from 20 or 30 to 50 years.

Sir Robert Carlyle acknowledged that the resolution was a very modest request, but he said he could not accept it, as he was not prepared to embark the Government on another discussion on revenue matters which was likely to be very protracted, and almost certain to be entirely unfruitful. The motion was negatived by 35 to 13 votes.

The next item of business was Rai Sri Ram's resolution, the object of which was to get more money for U. P. for provincial expenditure on the ground that the present allotment was inadequate.

Sir William Meyer opposed the resolution, saying that the treatment of Rai Sri Ram's province was quite fair. The resolution was lost.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. There was a fair attendance of members.

Mr. Wheeler asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Motor Vehicles Bill.

Rai Sita Nath Roy's amendments were withdrawn.

The Bill was then passed.

Sir William Meyer asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Local Authorities Loans Bill.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill was subsequently passed.

LAND REVENUE.

LONGER SETTLEMENTS ADVOCATED.

Raja Kusalpal Singh in moving the resolution for the extension of the period of settlement of land revenue from 20 or 30 to 50 years, said that quite a distinguished body of Anglo-Indian and British statesmen had expressed themselves in favour of permanent settlement. Three Governors-General under the East India Company, and three Viceroy's under the Crown exerted all their influence towards imposing permanent limitation on land-tax in India, but were overruled by the authorities in England. If the duration of settlements was extended, the expense and harassment incidental to the present mode of assessment operations running 20 or 30 years, would be materially lightened and the accumulation and investment of capital directly encouraged. The people would lead a fuller and contented life, and the indirect benefit thus accruing in the future would more than compensate for any immediate loss of revenue. The speaker quoted at length from the Secretary of State's Despatch of 1862 and from the writings of Seton-Karr in illustration of his argument about the disadvantages of the present settlement system, and mentioned that many high officials, including Viceroy, Secretaries of State, Lieutenant-Governors and Royal Commissioners, had acknowledged the harm which periodical revisions of land revenue demand entailed, and said that Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Carpenter had fully described the harassing nature of the operations which led to corrupt and oppressive practices. The speaker himself gave a graphic account of what generally takes place at the time of settlements and their dire effect on agricultural population. He said the system of extending the period of settlement from time to time also caused loss to Government.

Imperial revision of settlement cultivation was neglected and lands were purposely thrown out of cultivation. The speaker continuing, said that it was no doubt true that settlement officers themselves did not make excessive demands, yet the anxiety to show some increase in revenue animated all officers from the highest to the lowest and every increase in the revenue meant corresponding decrease in the resources of the people and in their ability to provide against years of bad harvest. It was now twenty years since the last examination of the general question of the terms of settlement by the Government of India. A vast change had since then taken place in the country and the time had now come when the question of the terms of settlement should be re-examined in the light of altered economic conditions.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis supported Raja Kusalpal Singh's resolution and spoke in favour of long term settlement. He did not like to raise the question of permanent settlement, although he believed Lord Minto favoured it and moved the Secretary of State for an extension of the principle.

Mr. Ghuznavi said the resolution was a modest demand and asked the Council to adopt it.

CONDITIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Mr. Rice gave an interesting history of settlements in foreign countries and in opposing the resolution said that no country had settlements beyond thirty years. After referring to the system which existed in Europe and America he held that Indian landholders were in as good a position as those in civilized countries.

The Maharajah of Cochin said that periodical settlement was an elastic source of revenue to the State, but it would be wise not to put elasticity beyond a certain point.

Mr. Rayanagar in a few words also supported the resolution.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said



Photo by Central News.

that revenue demands should be lowered by 5 per cent. He was no advocate of the Bengal system of permanent settlement, but preferred the recommendations made by Lord Ripon's Government in 1882.

Rai Sita Nath Roy thought short of permanent settlement nothing would be more desirable than settlement for fifty years.

Mr. M. S. Das said that from his experience of settlement in Orissa he could say that settlement was a thing which unsettled everybody and everything at the time.

Mr. Boma also supported. The Hon. Mr. Drick opposed the resolution both on behalf of the Government and the rent payers.

Rai Sri Ram gave his cordial support to the resolution and said short term settlements created a sense of insecurity in the minds of landholders and thus hindered the increase in the productive power of land.

The Maharaja of Nashipur was in favour of permanent settlement.

MIDDLEMAN'S BENEFIT.

Sir Reginald Carddock said he wanted to intervene in the debate because for many years he was face to face with settlement work. He was very familiar with local conditions in the Central Provinces and his experience would be of some assistance to Hon. members. He was afraid he could not convert the Zemindar member of the Council to his view, but he felt sure he would be able to convince some of the other non-official members that the proposal of Raja Kusalpal Singh was untenable. Both Sir G. M. Chitnavis and the mover had spoken at length to the effect that the suggestion, if accepted, would be a concession to the tenant. He regretted he could not accept that view. He did not understand from the speeches that were delivered in support of the motion whether the landlord wished to abandon the share of profits and give the ryot a permanent fixed rental. He did not think so, or the landlords on the Council would not have supported the resolution with so much enthusiasm. In conclusion, Sir Reginald said if they were to accept the proposal of the mover they would be making a great sacrifice as the trustee of the people to the benefit of the middleman.

Sir Robert Carlyle, in the course of a lengthy reply, said it was twelve years since the Government of India published their well-known resolution on their land revenue policy. He welcomed the present opportunity of reaffirming the Government's desire that assessment should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence and that there should be left to the proprietor or the cultivator of the soil, as the case might be, that margin of profit that would enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune. This was no mere expression of opinion and the resolution, he mentioned, pointed out the various directions in which improvements were possible and much had been done since then. In several provinces the term of settlements had been increased, great efforts had been made to simplify and cheapen the proceedings connected with settlements, imposition of large enhancements was now progressive and graduated; and there was far greater elasticity in revenue collection and suspensions, remissions of revenue being given on a scale hitherto unknown. They were not prepared to take any steps towards a change from temporary to permanent settlements of land revenue. The foundation of the present land revenue system was the immemorial custom of the country under which the ruling power was entitled to a certain share of the produce of the land.

Continuing he said: "Our system of land revenue settlements tends to disguise this fact. Except in the comparatively rare cases of fluctuating settlements we no longer vary our demand from year to year with the outturn of the crops and in making our assessments we look as a rule to the gross produce than to the net produce or profits. The basis of the whole system, however, is the right to a share of the gross produce and every departure from the strict application of this principle is based on the desire of Government to reduce as far as possible the burden of the people and to avoid any unnecessary expenditure on settlements."

Sir Robert said if he had accepted the resolution he should be consenting to two assumptions, first that there were parts of the country which had become ripe for permanent settlement in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 1862 and, secondly, that if there were such parts of the country a fifty years' settlement of land revenue would be more appropriate than one of 20 or 30 years. He was not prepared to agree with either of those assumptions. Sir Robert dwelt at length on the Despatch of 1862 quoting extracts from it and gave elaborate instances showing that the resolution stood condemned so far as the Secretary of State's Despatch was concerned. After discussing the question of assessment in every detail, Sir Robert Carlyle, in conclusion, said on every ground he would oppose the resolution. The Government could not agree to forego its share in the profits from the land and every long term of settlement would entail many disadvantages even to the landholders. Though the resolution was a very modest request, yet he could not accept it, as he was not prepared to embark on revenue matters which was likely to be very protracted and almost certain to be entirely unfruitful.

Raja Kusalpal Singh supported Rai Sri Ram's motion. Rajah Abu Jafar said on this question the Hindus and Mahomedans were unanimous. He felt that the question could no longer be ignored as it was a question of pure justice.

PROVINCE LIBERALLY TREATED.

Sir William Meyer in replying to Rai Sri Ram's resolutions said that a resolution similar to the one under consideration was brought forward by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1911, which one was effectively replied to by Sir James Meston who was now deservedly Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The mover of the resolution said that the settlement was unjust and that they, the United Provinces, were getting only three-eighths of their land revenue whereas other provinces, had a half. Sir William would like to say that the Government was always just in its treatment of the various provinces. He justified the United Provinces settlement on local conditions and elaborated his remarks by quoting from a speech of Sir Edward Baker in the Imperial Council. Sir William Meyer denied that the United Provinces laboured under any injustice. Would Sir James Meston, he asked when he made the settlement have allowed an injustice to the provinces of which he was so fond? The province was really liberally treated. It was now unfortunately experiencing a period of famine. Under the present system it lost in consequence five lakhs, the Imperial Government bearing the remainder of the loss. Had it halved the land revenue and no guarantee the loss would not be five lakhs, but thirty-two lakhs. The hon. mover had overlooked the fixed assignments of forty lakhs to the province. Continuing Sir William said, the Imperial Government could not give course to a province without any result to the Imperial exchequer. Would the hon. members vote for extra taxation to make up the loss? He was sure not. He said some capital had been made out of the farwell speech of Sir John Hewitt on the subject. With all deference to that great statesman he must say he was not moved by that utterance. The speech was an *ex parte* utterance of a departing Lieutenant-Governor. Any departing Lieutenant-Governor could say his province wanted more money and it was hard line that it did not get it.

In conclusion Sir William Meyer said he felt the agitation was based on a misconception. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya followed the Finance Member and acknowledged that many assignments were made to his province.

Sir William Meyer again replying read extracts from the last resolution on provincial contracts and indicated that he had no time nor intention of pulling to pieces the contracts made a few years ago. He also pointed out that the United Provinces Government was receiving forty lakhs a year as an annual assignment and hoped for its increase when attempts would be made to convert the increasing assignments into growing shares of revenue.

Rai Sri Ram having replied the motion was negatived. The Council adjourned till the 2nd March.

BENARES INSURANCE FRAUDS.

THREE OF THE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 26.

In the Insurance fraud case before the Joint Magistrate of Benares, three out of the four accused have been convicted and sentenced. Suranath Bhadury to eight months, Pandit Mokhad Samadhyay to three years, and Dr. Ranlal Chowdhury to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

LATE SURGEON SUES SECRETARY.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments in the matter in which a notice was issued at the instance of Dr. Dhanjishaw N. Bharucha, formerly resident medical officer of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, against Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Honorary Secretary of the Hospital, calling upon Mr. Petit to show cause why process should not be issued against him on charges of abatement of wrongful restraint and of defamation.

Mr. Blunt, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Petit, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, was for Dr. Bharucha.

Mr. Blunt said the complainant who was engaged as resident medical officer of the Hospital in February 1913, left the service at the end of August when his services as medical officer were not found satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Hospital and he was given notice terminating his service. Subsequently he wrote to the Committee asking them to give him the option of resigning as he said, if he was dismissed, it would prejudice his prospects as a medical man. The Committee gave him permission to resign. There was considerable evidence to show that the complainant could not get on either with the staff or the nurses and the Committee thought it was better in the interests of the Hospital that his services should be terminated. He left the service on the 31st August, but between that date and the 6th September he came to the Hospital day after day and attended operations performed there. The respondent thought this was undesirable in view of what had happened and he consequently wrote to Dr. Karani, who had succeeded the complainant at the Hospital, asking him not to allow Dr. Bharucha to enter the hospital and authorising him to eject him if he persisted in coming there, contrary to instructions. A "ramosi" who had received instructions from Dr. Karani not to admit Dr. Bharucha stopped the last-named on his coming to the Hospital at 7 p.m., on the 9th September. According to their version, Dr. Bharucha assaulted the "ramosi," pushed him aside and went into the Hospital. He went up to the first floor, where Dr. Karani informed him of the instructions he had been given by Mr. Petit, and Dr. Bharucha quietly left the place. For this the respondent had been charged with wrongful restraint.

Mr. Godinho said the respondent was charged with abatement.

Mr. Blunt said one of the rules of the Hospital allowed visitors to see patients between 4.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. But the complainant went there at 7 p.m., and if what appeared to be the complainant's contention were allowed, namely that a medical man had a right to go there any time he liked to, it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of a hospital. There had been no wrongful restraint and the only obstruction which the complainant met with was when he was stopped by the "ramosi," who, however, had acted under instructions.

Mr. Godinho said the defence had almost conceded that there had been a technical obstruction on the part of the "ramosi." After his resignation the complainant first went to the Hospital on the 4th September at the invitation of Dr. Bacha, one of the

Honorary Surgeons, who had two operations for appendicitis to perform, and who according to courtesy prevailing in the medical profession had called Dr. Bharucha to be present. On the 9th September, Dr. Bharucha went to the Hospital, at 7 p.m., to see a patient he had sent to be admitted in the Hospital on the 7th September. He did not assault the "ramosi" and he was forcibly prevented from going in by the man, who said he had peremptory instructions from the respondent and Dr. Karani to do so. As a medical man, whose patient was in the hospital, he had a right to go to the hospital at any time according to the etiquette of the profession, unless a previous intimation to the contrary was given to him, which had not been done.

WAS IT DEFAMATION?

Mr. Blunt then addressed the Court with regard to the charge of defamation, which was based on a paragraph in a letter sent to the complainant by the respondent's solicitors on the 10th September. The letter ran as follows:—"We are instructed to point out that the Executive Committee in terminating your services acted towards you with great consideration and generosity out of regard to your young age and future prospects, and your offensive conduct, to say the least of it, is most ungrateful." Mr. Blunt said the words the "offensive conduct" referred to the assault on the "ramosi" and this paragraph could not be considered defamatory.

Mr. Godinho said the defamation consisted in the instructions given to the solicitors to write the letter. The letter was not written to Dr. Bharucha by Mr. Petit directly but was written by the solicitors on instructions which, Mr. Godinho contended, constituted publication.

Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vinadlal, solicitor, examined by the Court, said he got instructions from Mr. J. Petit, who sent him with a covering letter a copy of the notice which he proposed to send, asking him to touch it up and put it in the usual legal form. This the witness did and sent the notice. He had got the draft that was sent to him. These were all the instructions he had got. The only alteration he had made in the draft letter was that he put the words "We are instructed to point out" instead of "May we point out."

His Worship held that the complainant as a medical man had no inherent right to enter the Hospital at any time he liked. The charge of wrongful restraint could not stand. The letter on which the charge of defamation was based was drafted by the respondent and the solicitor who had been asked to touch it up had made only a slight alteration in it. For the complainant, a case of the Bombay High Court had been cited in which instructions given to a solicitor were held to be defamatory on the ground of certain vague charges having been communicated to him without good faith and without reasonable ground. But, his Worship remarked, the present case was entirely different, for in this case the respondent drafted a letter which was slightly altered by the solicitor. His Worship did not think process should be issued on this charge. If process were issued for defamation on a matter of this kind, every person instructing his solicitor or pleader would find himself liable to be prosecuted for defamation. The notice was discharged on both the charges.



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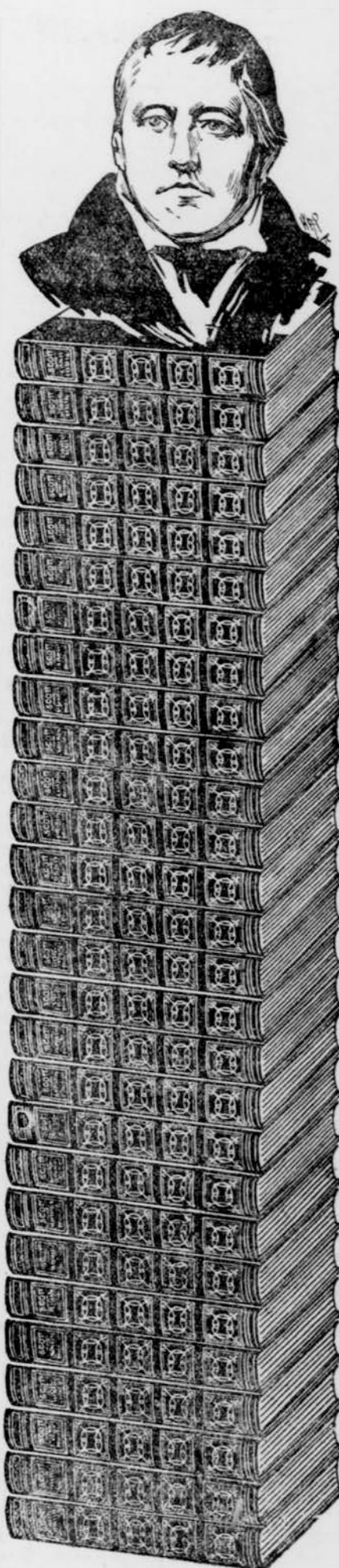
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PROVINCIAL FINANCE.**MR. BANERJEA'S PLEA
FOR AUTONOMY.****FINANCE MEMBER'S OPPO-
SITION.****PRESENT SETTLEMENTS
QUITE SATISFACTORY.**

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Sir William Meyer in the course of a
long speech on Mr. Banerjea's resolution in
the Imperial Council for the appointment
of a committee to consider the advisability
of revising the system of provincial settle-
ments now in vogue, said:-I awaited the development of my honour-
able friend Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's
resolution with more than usual interest
which attaches to his public utterances.
While he has been in this Council my hon-
ourable friend has moved resolutions of various
characters, supported by eloquent speeches,
but this is the first instance in which he
has invaded the realm of finance.
Then again the resolution touched on a very
large and intricate subject, and I was in
some curiosity as to the reasons which the
hon. member would adduce in support of
the course he proposed. My hon. friend
has embarked on his mission with his usual
eloquence, but, I am afraid, I am in no
way convinced of the necessity or the
expediency of the course which he asks the
Council to adopt. My hon. friend has, as
I have said, attacked a very wide and im-
portant subject, and before dealing specifi-
cally with his arguments and those of the
hon. members who have followed him I
must, in order to make the position of the
Government perfectly clear, indicate how
our present financial settlements have
developed. I do not propose to delve into
the very remote past. If time permitted,
it might be interesting to recall the days
of the Mughul rule when there were large
provincial governments with capitals at
places like Murshidabad, Patna and Kabul,
and when a very eminent statesman, whom
I may style my remote predecessor, Raja
Todarml fixed the assignments to be taken
by the provincial Governments for the
Central Exchequer at so many hundred
cartloads of silver. I may, however, re-
mark in passing that the ultimate result of
the Hon. Raja's settlements were not very
fortunate for, as everybody knows, the
provinces ultimately obtained such a large
amount of that autonomy—which the hon.
mover has so commended to us—that many
of them became independent States and the
Central Government fell to pieces.
Nor will I draw any moral from the state
of things in China, where also the local
governments possess large financial auto-
nomy and the Central Government is at
present at its wits' end as to how to get
money from them for its most necessary
administrative tasks.**THE 1871 DEPARTURE.**Taking India under British rule it is
again a matter of common knowledge that
originally the Presidencies of Madras and
Bombay were quite independent of that of
Bengal from which the remaining provinces
of the India of to-day may be said to have
grown in time. However, they were made
subordinate, and in 1838 when the Gover-
nor-General of Bengal was for the first
time officially recognised as the Governor-
General of India all financial powers were
practically vested in the Central Govern-
ment. This continued up to 1871 as the
Decentralization Commission have observed
in para 54 of their report. Save in respect
to local cesses which were levied in some
provinces principally for roads, schools, and
other items of local expenditure, each pro-
vincial government was absolutely depend-
ent on sums annually assigned to it by the
Central Government for the upkeep of its
administrative services. As regards the
subsequent stages I need only refer the
Council to paras 54-62 of the report of the
Decentralization Commission, partly be-
cause as I have reason to believe my hon.
friend the mover regards that report as a
whole with feelings, shall I say, of affec-
tionate solicitude, and partly because I my-
self was primarily responsible for it draft-
ing, and as Lord Morley remarked on one
occasion if you think you have already said
a thing well it is better to repeat yourself
than to risk the exhibition of the same mat-
ter in a different way. I may add that the
new departure effected in 1871 included
nothing towards the provincialization of
partial provincialization of the important
heads of revenue. What makes the 1871
departure an important landmark, is the fact
that it introduced the idea of provincial re-
sponsibility as mentioned by Sir Richard
Temple in his Financial Statement for 1871-
72 though in somewhat more official
phraseology the Provincial Governments
were given a little show of their own to
run and an allowance, not to be overdrawn,
to run it with.**TWO DIFFERENT STAGES.**After giving a connected history of the
various settlements, Sir William said:
From the history of the case given three
main points emerge. The first is that the
provincial settlement system really includes
two different stages. In the earlier years
the system operated as an arrangement by
which broadly speaking the Imperial Gov-
ernment was enabled to exploit the provin-
cial governments. In the later years the
exact contrary of this process has been tak-
ing place, and one may almost say that
every important change of method and
principle as well as many minor modifi-
cations has been adopted with the conscious
desire throughout to improve and guarantee
the financial well-being of the provincial
governments. The object of the earlier
settlements was primarily to check the
growth of provincial expenditure. The
Government of India constantly made re-
newed demands upon the provinces as their
own necessities increased, and the five
years' period in particular gave an oppor-
tunity for resuming any surplus of revenue
which the Local Governments might man-age to accumulate in spite of the Supreme
Government's careful dispositions. Almost
every feature of the latter settlements is
in direct contrast to this attitude. First
we have the change of policy in regard to
the amount of revenue with which a pro-
vince was to be started. The earlier settle-
ments gave a sum less than the expenditure
actually attained. Next came the ac-
ceptance of the theory that the revenue as-
signed should be equal to the standard of
expenditure attained. Finally though the
theory remained unchanged, the practice
was sensibly modified by the liberal way in
which the initial standards of expenditure
were calculated and by the grant of large
initial grants; and so forth in effect the
Government of India began to give some-
thing in excess of the scale of expenditure
which could be rightly claimed as obligatory
at the time. Next we have the question
of elasticity. The necessity for this was
not recognised at all at the outset and for
many years was only recognised in a most
haphazard manner. It is only in the latter
half of the period since 1871 that the neces-
sity for some considered adjustment of the
growing portion of a province's revenue,
has come to be definitely realised as a point
of principle.**THE IDEA OF PERMANENCE.**Then the original idea was that some por-
tion should be growing and some fixed.
The latter tendency has been to make the whole
growing and in several of the 1911 settle-
ments the Local Governments were started
with no non-growing revenues at all. The
only grievance now in this matter is that
increased fixed assignments have come into
being since, and have not been immediately
adjusted. In other words it seems to have
become a matter of complaint that when in
spite of the permanence of the settlements
the Government of India make a grant of,
say £50,000 a year to a particular province
to meet new and continuous expenditure,
they do not immediately promise that this
£50,000 shall be raised to £51,000 next year,
to £52,000 in the next, and so forth. This
is obviously impracticable. We cannot
always be making such petty tinkering.
Next we have the principle of permanence.
The Law-Baker settlements were quasi-
permanent as opposed to quinquennial.
The existing settlements are formally de-
clared to be permanent. Some Hon. mem-
bers might almost seem to feel that this is
a device by which the Government of India
hope to stereotype a set of unfair financial
arrangements which they succeeded in en-
forcing upon the provinces. The exact con-
trary is the case. Under the older system
the Local Governments, as already stated,
were liable to have their surplus revenues
resumed at frequent intervals. The idea of
permanence was introduced solely for their
own protection as the Local Governments
themselves recognised readily enough. The
benefits thus conferred are in fact not un-
likely to prove somewhat greater than the
Government of India themselves anticipated,
while in practice the Government of India
are strictly bound by their own pledges. It
rarely seems to occur to the enthusiast for
provincial development that any corresponding
obligation can possibly rest upon the
other party. Finally as a new practical
development we have for the time being at
any rate a very vigorous application of the
principle that a new policy even in the case
of a permanent settlement must imply the
grant of new resources. It would have been
fully open to the Government of India to
insist on administrative grounds that more
must be done from the future growth of the
revenues already assigned by them to the
provinces in largely improving education
and sanitation. In effect the Government
of India have hitherto taken the main bur-
den upon themselves. One might almost
wonder whether some Hon. members of the
Legislative Council and others outside it,
really appreciate how far the Government of
India have already gone, or realise that any
further substantial advance must inevitably
entail directly or indirectly the enhance-
ment of taxation or its maintenance at a
pitch which should otherwise be unnecessary.
It is at any rate surprising in these cir-
cumstances that the Hon. Mr. Banerjee
should seek his inspiration in the construc-
tive efforts of an earlier period which, as it
would be easy to show, were totally out of
accord with the circumstance of to-day.**REMISSION OF TAXATION.**I now pass on to a point
which the Council are authorities. First
he says let there be no
I now pass on to a point with which the
Council are possibly not so familiar
as we are in the Finance
Department. That is the fact that the
possibly not so familiar as we are in the
Finance Department. That is the fact that
Provincial Governments are not exposed to
demands for remission of taxation. This
is a peculiar feature of the Indian system.
It would be natural enough if provincial
expenditure was intrinsically of such a
nature as to be legitimately kept outside
any general statement of the finances of
India as a whole. But this is not the case.
No one can regard the vast bulk of the
expenditure on civil administration and the
provincial share of the ordinary sources of
revenue as incidental matters which can
rightly be thrusty into the background like
the financial transactions of local boards.
Yet though Provincial Finance is necessarily
an integral part of Imperial Finance in the
widest and most legitimate sense, we have
the striking feature that the Provincial
Governments administering three-eighths of
the revenue or something like £30 millions
out of a little over £80 millions are totally
exempt from the possibility of finding their
resources diminished by any public demand
for remission of taxation. The new ex-
penditure which they propose from year to
year, cannot be criticised on the ground
that the money would be better employed in
being returned to the tax-payer. If we
want to get at the spirit really underlying
the provincial settlements in which some
hon. members now find so much to criticize,
we can hardly find more conclusive evidence
of the generosity which has inspired them.
We thus reach the conclusion that the
fundamental basis of the settlement system
cannot in fact be further liberalized, and
so far the object of this resolution is
to introduce a sudden and large addition
to provincial resources at the expense of
the Imperial Exchequer, at the expense
of the Indian tax-payer the Government of
India cannot hold out any hope of its
being attained.**INDEPENDENCE FOR LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS.**The other main object which such attacks
can have in view—I now come to my thirdpoint—must apparently be to secure for
the Local Governments a higher degree of
administrative independence by weakening
the financial tie which at present connects
the supreme and the subordinate Govern-
ments. The idea presumably is that what-
ever may be the Government of India's
theoretical right of interference from the
administrative point of view, this power
could be effectively exercised in practice,
were it not for the suggestion which the
present system encourages of a joint finan-
cial interest in such matters. If this be
the object, the attack should obviously be
made directly on the administrative side.
The Government of India cannot be ex-
pected to weaken any of the subsidiary
safeguards of an administrative position
which they themselves hold to be justified.
The question moreover is not a new one.
The Council are aware that the Royal Com-
mission of Decentralization recently sat to
investigate it, and they are acquainted with
the findings of the Commission. They are
also well aware that in actual practice in
all these matters in which finance and
administration are still linked, the inter-
ference of the Government of India has
been considerably lessened in recent years.
The provincial budgets are essentially the
budgets of the Local Governments them-
selves, and they have now much larger
powers of sanctioning expenditure. But
the hon. mover's speech contains some
special references. We are asked to
consider a scheme outlined, it is said, by
Sir Charles Elliott and three of his
colleagues on a committee appointed to
advise the Governor-General some 20 years
ago during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin.
That committee which was appointed by a
resolution of 10th February, 1886, was
directed to proceed to a revision of the
provincial contracts (as they were at that
time called) then about to expire and more
especially to accompany that provision with
a searching enquiry into the possibilities
of retrenchment in expenditure, the need
for which the embarrassed condition of the
Indian Exchequer rendered imperative.**REVISION OF 1887.**They examined with some minuteness the
figures of revenue and expenditure. They
figged a large number of economies and
the made detailed proposals for the
revision of each contract. Those proposals
appear to have been accepted very much
as they stood by the Government of India
in spite of the protest of various Local
Governments, and in a resolution of 28th
January, 1897, a reasoned defence was
made of the way in which the contracts
were to be revised. As I have already
informed the Council the resultant revision
of settlements in 1887 introduced no new
principle. Its main characteristic was that
it appropriated for imperial purposes a
large portion of the increases which had
accrued to provincial revenues during the
currency of the previous contracts, and it
was to a defence of the Supreme Govern-
ment's rights when necessity arose to do
this that the greater part of the Govern-
ment of India's resolution of volume I, of
the Finance Committee's report, impresses
on one forcibly with the vast amount of
valuable and industrious spade work per-
formed by Sir Charles Elliott and his
colleagues, but nowhere can I find the
slightest trace of any scheme such as that
referred to by the hon. mover going down
to first principles and purporting to recast
the financial relations between the Imperial
and the Local Governments. The same
remark applies to Volume 2 of the Report
which contains a mass of even more diffuse
detail and to the separate report of the
Finance Commissioner with the Govern-
ment of India (Sir Charles Elliott) which
is an exhaustive survey of the financial
administration of the Imperial depart-
ments. Neither has an examination of the
indexes of our official records supplied me
with a clue. In any case recommendations
made at a time when the settlements were
strictly temporary and when the object of
the Government of India and the members
of the Committee was to get as much as
possible into the Imperial exchequer, are
quite out of date in the present very differ-
ent circumstances.The hon. mover has again quoted Sir
Charles Trevelyan and asked my special
attention and deference to certain dicta of
his on the ground that he was once Governor
of Madras and that I am a Madras Civilian.
But, sir, if my memory serves me right,
Sir Charles Trevelyan had to be removed
from his Governorship for official in-
subordination for publicly protesting against
an income-tax which the Government of
India had imposed: I must really ask my
hon. friend to supply me with a more
auspicious Guru. I may point out again
that Sir Charles Trevelyan's remarks which
were made—I gather between 1871-1873—
were obviously dictated by recollections of
the prior 1871 period when the Local
Governments possessed no financial powers
at all. We are now in a totally different
era.**MR. BANERJEA'S RECOMMENDATIONS.**Let me, however, take the main recom-
mendations which my hon. friend has
made under the inspiration of
authorities. First he says let there be no
division, that is to say let all sources
of revenue be wholly imperial or wholly
provincial. In this connection he has done
me the honour to refer specially to para 71
of the Decentralization Commission's re-
port and to a particular passage in para
72. I shall refer to that passage directly,
but I will first say that while I see no
reason to regret the recommendation I put
forward along with my colleagues on the
Decentralization Commission, such recom-
mendations must be judged as a whole
and not with reference to isolated passages.
The Decentralization Commission gave
definite arguments against any complete
abolition of the divided heads of revenue.
Then we come to para 72 to which the hon.
mover has drawn my attention. Let me
point out here that what the Commission
said was that the grant to the local
Legislative Councils of material control over
provincial finance may make it neces-
sary to do away as far as possible with the
present divided heads. Note the word
"may" which I have emphasised. It was
not therefore a specific recommendation,
but a more suggestion as to future possi-
bilities; and having regard to what the
Commission previously said as to the un-
desirability of effecting sudden and violent
changes I hold that the Government of
India were perfectly justified in reserving
for the present any further action. I
have already said they have taken a gooddeal in the direction of para 72 of the
report. The hon. mover is impatient with
the slow progress attained. Now let me
say at once that I fully agree with him
that the revenues of India being raised
from the people of India, are meant to be
spent for the benefit of the people of India,
but I cannot agree that the Provincial
Governments have any greater abstract
claim to these revenues than the Imperial
Government. Both sets of Government
have most important functions to perform,
both have to meet growing needs, and the
Imperial Government has lately suffered a
great loss in the shape of the China opium.**IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT NOT
FLUSHED WITH CASH.**It seems to be supposed that owing to
the special circumstances of the brilliant
flicker of the dying opium
trade and a large and unex-
pected expansion in railway receipts the
Government of India are so flushed with
cash that they can afford to make over
fresh resources to the Provincial Govern-
ments. I say this is not at present the
case, and I shall have occasion to dwell on
this point in the coming financial state-
ment. It follows, therefore, that unless
the hon. members who have spoken in
favour of the resolution, are prepared to
see increased taxation proposed—I think
one may safely say they are not—the
Central Government cannot afford at pre-
sent to shed any more of its recurring
revenues, and the adoption of the mover's
idea as to divided heads would therefore
mean that the Local Governments would
save to give up in one direction what they
might gain in another. I must impress
on the Council that the wholly imperial
heads are not sufficient for imperial
necessities. My hon. friend the mover
seems to have some vague idea that they
are. Otherwise he would not have made
such a point as he did. But to be fair to
my hon. friend he did endorse a suggestion
purporting to have been made by Sir
Charles Elliott, Sir William Hunter and
Mr. Ranade, that if there was a deficit in
the Imperial Exchequer the first charge
should be on the provincial revenues. I
think the provinces would receive when
the application of this proposition with legiti-
mate dismay? How would they have liked,
for instance, its application in the year
1908-09, which close with an imperial deficit
of about £3½ millions? What would the
provinces have said if the Government of
India had proceeded by fleeing them? Or,
again, how would they have welcomed
the application of this principle in 1910-11
when my predecessor was obliged in view
of the imperial position to impose fresh
taxation? How much simpler it would
have been to take the money from the pro-
vincial exchequer? The present permanent
settlements of which my hon. friend thinks
so little that he proposes to tear
them up while they are still
in their infancy, expressly provide
against any such contingency. How too
could there be any permanent programme
of continuous provincial expenditure when
it might be disturbed at any moment by a
bolt from the blue in the shape of a demand
to make up an imperial deficit.**A REGULAR FIXED CONTRIBUTION.**Then my hon. friend comes up with
another modified proposal, and that is that
the Provincial Governments should pay a
regular fixed contribution to the Central
Government in lieu of the shares of the
divided heads enjoyed by the latter. Well
these and other methods were considered by
the Decentralization Commission on which
my hon. friend relied yesterday and com-
manded. Well, My Lord, what are the facts
which stand out prominently from the
Commissions report? They are that the
policy of the Government of India in
respect of provincial settlements has been
one of constantly increasing liberality, that
the Provincial Governments are at present
in a position which their predecessors of a
generation ago would have looked on as too
good to be hoped for, that they are per-
manently assured of far larger resources
than their predecessors possessed, and that
in the case of famine, that great disturber
of provincial financial equilibrium, the
Government of India have given them large
assurances, both directly and occasionally,
in a shape which the United Provinces have
lately found most useful, that of a guarantee
of minimum revenues. Finally, they are at
present in a position as regards cash which
as custodian of the Imperial finances I can
only regard with friendly envy. Now the
last stage in this process of development
was only reached some three years ago, it
was the result of a very careful enquiry by
a Royal Commission and one further con-
sideration by the Government of India and
the Secretary of State whose approval is
necessary to any important alteration in
the terms of a provincial settlement. It is
now proposed to appoint a fresh Commission
technically called a committee to consider the
revision of this latest development. On
behalf of the Government of India I cannot
accept any such recommendation. Why,
even under the old system of temporary
settlements five years passed before one
settlement was superseded by another. Now
we are asked at a much earlier date to
tear up the whole system of permanent
settlements by the roots. Then again such
an enquiry can only have one of the fol-
lowing results:—(1) It would affirm the
propriety of the existing settlement, subject
possibly to a few minor alterations which
the Government of India are quite com-
petent to take up on their own initiative
when circumstances require them; (2) It
might make recommendations which while
not appreciably altering the balance of
imperial and provincial revenues would alter
the respective spheres of the two parties.
I have already indicated the objections
forwarded by the Decentralization
Commission to suggested alterations of this
character and need only say that I am not
prepared to assent to any enquiry which
produces a mere reshuffle of the cards. (3)
It might propose that the provincial share
of revenue should be considerably increased,
in the present conditions of imperial
finance. That would involve an increase of
taxation which I am certainly not prepared
to assent to on such a ground. (4) It might
conceivably suggest that the provinces are
too well treated and should get less revenue
than they obtain at present. Looking at
the matter from the point of view of the
Imperial Exchequer that might be a satis-
factory result but speaking as a member of
the Government responsible for India as a
whole, I am not prepared to clip the wings
of the Provincial Governments. In this way
I cannot, therefore, accept the resolution.

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Bombay, November 13th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—You must excuse me for not replying to you earlier. Some family loss prevented me from doing so, and I did not give the treatment a fair trial on my son. I started the treatment, but I had to break same twice. I had finished the first 7 days' treatment and have much pleasure in informing you that there is a great improvement already. Previously my son when taking a bath could not make use of his left hand and fingers to rub his right arm, but he can do so now without any difficulty. I am compelled to give him a rest on account of his school examination, and will start the second course of treatment on the 17th instant.

Besides this, I have given 3 treatments to a friend of mine, who has been down with chronic Rheumatism for four years. Every treatment has brought him some relief, the last one specially, he said he was feeling quite fresh and able to sleep.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) JOHN MATHEW PEREIRA, c/o The International Banking Corp., Ltd.

842, Kumarwadar, Dadar,
Bombay, December 3rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you very much for your letter of enquiry regarding my health, the delay was due to my having been out of the station, after the first successful course of OXYPATHIC treatment.

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My second course has left me a much better man. My Appendicitis is much better, and the doctor says that this is not much to be alarmed at now.

I still have swellings in my shin bones and on the forearm, but I am sure this will also be cured.

I cannot thank you sufficiently for what the OXYPATHOR has done for me, I will write you again in due time.

Wishing you every success.—I am, Faithfully yours, (Signed) A. BRITTO.

101/103, Bazar Gate St., Fort,
Bombay, January 20th, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—It will be interesting for you to know, that the OXYPATHOR works, which the skilled doctors could not do for years. For a month now, it has been used by a friend of mine on his daughter aged 9, who has been crippled from her very infancy, and by the OXYPATHIC treatment she is now able to walk about by herself. Her father fully appreciates the benefit and will continue the treatment until the child is completely cured.—(Signed) K. H. GOLVALA.

Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency,
December 26th, 1913.

DEAR DR. KATZ,—I beg to thank you for your favour of the 17th November last.

In my wife's case, there is, I am very glad to be able to report to you, nearly 80 per cent. cure. The pains are almost nil, she has a good appetite and sleeps well, and her bowels are now regular. She can move about in the house and in the garden with ease, and without the least assistance.

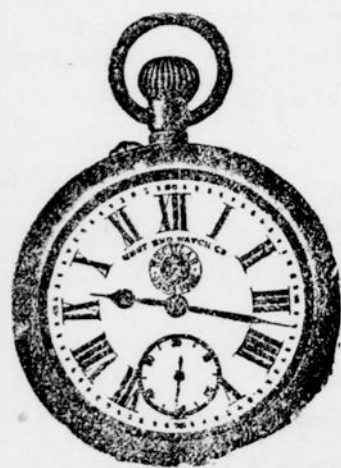
I am so glad that by your instrument you have conferred a blessing upon suffering humanity.—I beg to remain, Yours sincerely, (Signed) S. K. NAYAMPALLI, Deputy Educational Inspector.

Quetta, Baluchistan,
October 7th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 15-9-13, I have only used the OXYPATHOR for one patient so far—a case of Influenza with a temperature of 104 degrees. I must say that the result was very gratifying to me.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) W. R. BONE, D.M.T.

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FUTURE OF THE CONGRESS. AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION. A POLITICAL PARTY ON WESTERN LINES.

Over the initials B. H., indicating we assume Mr. Bernard Houghton, "India" publishes an interesting article suggesting that the Indian National Congress be turned into a political party on Western lines. We publish below the full text of the article.

The Indian National Congress has a grand historical record. It has made history in the best sense of that term. To its educating, vivifying influence on Indian public opinion is due in no small degree the movement towards self-government, which bids fair to unite on one platform all the more generous speeches of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. By its indirect pressure on the Government—for directly the Government has refused to recognise it—it has conducted to the passing of the Councils Act, the enlarged measure of education now enjoyed by the people, and several other reforms.

But these very enlarged Councils, with their real powers of debate, to some extent derogate from the importance of the annual meetings of the Congress. Moreover, it is common ground that the whole political atmosphere of India is changing—and changing with rapidity. The old attitude of supplication for bounties to be graciously vouchsafed by the rulers is giving place to demands made as a matter of right by intelligent, self-respecting citizens. The ideals

the members of these Councils rather than those outside them who should in the future act as spokesmen to Government. For the centre of gravity of the forward movement is shifting to the Councils. There is the arena where the forces of progress and of reaction will come to grips. There lies the battlefield of the future. The general idea will no longer be an educative influence tempered by occasional petitions to Government, but in an organised, aggressive attack on the citadel of bureaucracy. Let it be our aim, by every legitimate and constitutional means, to sap and break the fortress where our opponents sit entrenched, to press forward without haste but without rest, to occupy outpost after outpost until the citadel itself surrenders—we will hope with dignity and honour—but surrender it must. Then will the British flag spell for India not government by a stiff and unsympathetic bureaucracy, but government by the people, for the people.

By what name should we call this party, if formed? It were well to keep clear of the entanglements of English political life. Perhaps the word "Reform" would best describe its attitude and would best unite and inspire its members. The Indian National Congress might then be transformed into the Indian Reform League, the party generally be known as the Reform Party, and its members simply as reformers. Even if space permitted, the present would hardly be a fitting occasion to forecast the results of such a change of name and of methods. These can scarcely fail to be momentous. I merely put forward the suggestion for discussion and criticism. B. H.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The marriage of the Maharaj-Kumari Sudhira Devi, a sister of the present Maharaja of Cochin Behar, with Mr. Allan Jocelyn Mander was celebrated according to Brahmo rites at Woodlands last night.

The anniversary meetings of the Cawnpore Arya Samaj were held this week very successfully. The meetings were addressed

SIR SIDNEY BUXTON.



Photo by Central News.

New Governor-General and Lord High Commissioner of South Africa.

inculcated by the Congress and the diffusion of Western knowledge and of modern thought have done their work. The political life of India has begun.

Now, in these changed and novel seas, what shall be the course steered by the Congress? Shall our work be continued on the old lines, or shall we, by a change of method—though not of ideals—seek to adapt ourselves to the new environment? The former course, though preserving intact the historical tradition, hardly inspires confidence. It is lacking in movement, action. The very name "Congress" connotes rather a deliberative and educative body than a party of action. What seems to be required now is not so much an educative influence as a definite, organised movement on political lines. There stands ready a great mass of cultured Indian opinion, discerning, critical, eager for political and social reform. The time has surely come when this great mass of opinion may be welded together into a political party. Unless the Congress seizes the occasion, unless it now comes forward to lead, one fears that not only may the cause of reform in India suffer, but that the Congress itself may sink to a subordinate place, honoured, venerated, no doubt, but of lessened weight in the practical politics of the day.

I suggest, then, that the Indian National Congress be transformed into a political party on Western lines. This does not imply any modification in the ideals that inspire us. Self-government for India will still be our watchword and the guiding-star of our march. All the great reforms that educated Indians now demand—free and compulsory education, the removal of the colour-bar, the severance of the judiciary from the executive—all these and others will find their place in our programme. But instead of great annual meetings with a period of quiescence between these meetings will form merely incidents in a campaign of political work. That will consist in meetings, speeches, the distribution broadcast of pamphlets and leaflets explanatory of our views, and, last but not least, in the formation and maintenance of a definite party in each of the Legislative Councils. It is

by, amongst others, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The Governor in Council of Madras, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan, has been pleased to grant the Bishop of Madras leave on medical certificate for nine months from or after the 27th instant.

The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi has issued a notice to all the Landholders of the District to watch in their villages the movements of Pathan labourers who are held responsible for many of the recent dacoities in the district.

The Allahabad "Leader" states that the proprietor of the "Muslim Gazette" of Agra has decided to re-issue the paper and that the first new number will be published in the first week of next month, with the proprietor himself as the editor.

A motion will very shortly be made before the Judges of the High Court by the Madras Vakils' Association for an authoritative pronouncement on the legality of the Government placing Mr. Justice Miller on deputation and appointing Mr. C. G. Spencer to the temporary vacancy.

A new cantonment has been announced to be formed in 1914-15 at Risalpur between Mardan and Nowshera. The new Cantonment will have accordingly next winter a British cavalry regiment in addition to the two regiments of Indian cavalry near at hand.

As a result of magisterial demands for the deposit of securities, two Tamil Weekly papers in Tanjore District, by name the "Aryan Mitran" and the "Tranquebar Mitran" have been extinguished. The papers were of purely local interest and had merely asked to be allowed to change the presses where they were being printed. Security has also been demanded from "Brahma Vidya," devoted entirely to Theosophic or religious matters and not at all to politics, which was anxious to transfer the place of publication from Tiruvallur, a British town in this district, to Mannargudy, another town in the same district.



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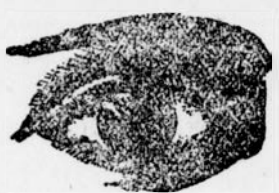
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

First Sunday in Lent, 1st March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street.—Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archbishop and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); Agutter in G. hymns 89, 133, 309, 107; 5.30 p.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Fr. Barton, S.S.J.E. Canticles, Tours in F. Hymns, 267, 31, 259. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7.15 a.m. Evensong at 5.15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 5.15 p.m. St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parish.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5.15 p.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Alban Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Costogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6.30 p.m., Evensong Prayer and Sermon. Collection: For the British and Foreign Bible Society. Marathi Service 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7.30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5.30 p.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge and Rev. J. B. Glass, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). 5.30 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7.45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umakadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6.30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6.30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach. Evensong and Sermon at 6.30 p.m. Rev. Arthur French will preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion).—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately. 5.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Torey and Rev. Pearce. 6.30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7.15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10.30 a.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Jamsedji Hospital Nursing Fund.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9.30 a.m., United Morning Service; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. W. Thomson. Collection for A. C. B. Psalm 121 (French); Hymns 11, 153, 617.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9.30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service and the Lords' Supper. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambrosi Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8.30 a.m., Sunday School; 9.45 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; 8.45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8.30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6.30 p.m., Evensong Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart 5 p.m. Sunday School Rev. F. Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright; 6.30 p.m., Evensong Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell, 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School. Adult Bible Class open to all, from 5.30 to 6.15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' class; 3.15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Service, midday prayer Meeting.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8.30 a.m.,

Messes, 5.30 p.m., Evening Service. Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6.30 p.m. St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6.30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5.30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m., Week days, 6.30 a.m., and 7 a.m. Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5.30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6.45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8.30 a.m. Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9.30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6.30 a.m., and 7.30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8.30 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6.30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umakadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8.30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Benediction.

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